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Daily Report

East Asia

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Monday
16 April 1990

Daily Report
East Asia

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U.S. Congressional Team on Base Issue in Jakarta

BK1604061690 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0438 GMT 16 Apr 90

[By Sukardi Abdul Ghany]

[Text] Jakarta, April 16 (BERNAMA)—The United States is "rather frustrated" on the common stand adopted by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on the presence of U.S. bases in the region, leader of a visiting U.S. congressional team has said.

This was because none of the six-member countries had categorically rejected or accepted it, Representative Patricia Schroeder, head of the seven-member delegation, told newsmen at a reception here Sunday [15 April] night.

She said the countries in this region had underlined the necessity for the U.S. continued presence here to ensure peace, prosperity and political stability and in the same breath, they had made it clear they would support this policy as long as the base was not in their country. This was very confusing, she added.

According to Schroeder, ASEAN's support for the continued U.S. presence was not to counter influences or threats by the Soviet Union but rather a worry on possible threats from China, Japan and India.

The U.S. has two bases in the Philippines—Clark Air Base and Subic Naval Base. The lease of the bases will expire in 1991.

Singapore has publicly announced its offer to host some American military facilities while Malaysia and Indonesia have been pushing for the creation of a region free from foreign bases in line with the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality policy.

The delegation, which had earlier visited Singapore, Cambodia and Vietnam, arrived here Sunday as part of a 10-day Southeast Asian tour to look for new U.S. bases and assess American security interests in the region.

USSR Proposes Talks on Technology Transfer

OW1604075290 Tokyo KYODO in English 0734 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Sendai, April 16 KYODO—Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Petrovskiy Monday called for opening East-West talks to develop rules for the transfer of military and civilian technology.

Petrovskiy, addressing a session of the United Nations disarmament conference here, also proposed an end to Cocom [Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls] rules which restrict sales of sophisticated machines and technology to the East Bloc from the West. He also said inspections to check the application of such technologies could be implemented if necessary.

U.S. House of Representatives member George Brown, a keynote speaker, suggested that support for ending the Cocom restrictions was building in Congress and predicted the export ban would be abolished in one or two years.

The United States has been reluctant to end the ban despite calls from European allies.

Petrovskiy also stated publicly a proposal by Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze to conduct environmental research with Japan in the Chishima (Kuril) Archipelago reported late last week.

But he said: "The question of property belongs to history," rejecting Japan's demand for the return of the northern territories, four islands off Hokkaido.

The four-day conference follows the first U.N. disarmament meet last April in Kyoto where discussions reflected competing views of deterrence and the linkages between chemical and nuclear weapons.

The U.S. and Soviet speakers are two of over 40 participants from 21 countries gathered in this northeastern Japanese city to discuss scientific contributions to disarmament and global security.

Petrovskiy, in a brief meeting with press, said "a (bilateral) peace treaty should include a solution to the geographical aspects of our relationship," but reiterated there was "no territorial question." He also rejected any preconditions such as a troop withdrawal from the disputed islands as a preface to Asian disarmament talks.

Japanese, West European Banks Discuss East Bloc

OW1104174090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 KYODO—Representatives from long-term banks in Japan and Europe closed a three-day conference here on Wednesday, after reaffirming their commitment to support ongoing economic reforms in East Europe.

The participants agreed to promote financial assistance to East European countries, whose transformation into market-oriented economies is considered beneficial to Western nations as well.

The conference, the third in a series and the first in three years since the previous meeting in Luxembourg in 1987, also took up the issue of the proposed unification of East and West Germanys, expected to have a significant impact on the global economy.

European representatives told a press conference after the conference that the European Community (EC) will proceed as scheduled with its planned market integration regardless of a possible reunification of both Germanys.

The Japanese participants included two government banks, the Japan Development Bank and the Export-Import Bank of Japan, as well as long-term credit banks, and the Bank of Tokyo.

The meeting was also attended by Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau (KFW) of West Germany.

Japan

Miyazawa Defends Security Pact With U.S.

OW1404125890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0915 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Yokohama, April 14 KYODO—Former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Saturday criticized as a "shallow argument" calls for review of the Japan-U.S. security treaty concluded in 1960. "The security pact not only involves (cooperation in) military aspect but aims at mutually nurturing the values of freedom and democracy," Miyazawa said in a speech here. "To say that we no longer need the treaty is shallow."

Miyazawa, head of a major faction within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), said that tensions have yet to ease in the Asia-Pacific region despite dramatic changes in Europe toward disarmament. China, Vietnam, and North Korea still have communist rule, he noted.

There has been no progress in superpower disarmament talks on naval capabilities, Miyzawa said.

On Japan's trade relations with the United States, Miyazawa said that both nations are facing a very crucial moment.

"The circumstances in the U.S. with regard to American sentiment toward Japan are similar to the days at the height of McCarthyism in the 1950s when people were discouraged to speak frankly," he said. But Miyazawa said Japan had to compromise as an emergency measure to the U.S. in the recent round of talks of the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII), aimed at removing obstacles to trade and investment, to "deflect the two nations from a collision course."

He cautioned against hasty moves in improving ties with the Soviet Union. "It is important for Japan to wait... Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev should bring some ideas on the territorial dispute when he visits Japan next year," Miyazawa said. Japan-Soviet relations have been stalled due to dispute over four islands off Hokkaido which were seized by the Soviets at the end of World War II and occupied since then.

Official Says Rough Road Ahead for Wood Talks

OW1604113590 Tokyo KYODO in English 0958 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—A high-ranking Construction Ministry official Monday said he is pessimistic about a resolution to a trade dispute that seeks expansion of Japan's market for U.S.-made wood products.

"Talks are not proceeding smoothly since we are not willing to allow the construction of supermarkets, hotels, and other establishments used by the general public and four-story housing to be made of wood," said Vice Construction Minister Michio Suzuki. "However, we will ease our building codes and have generally agreed to permit the construction of wooden three-story housing," said Suzuki, speaking at a press conference here. "The decision to allow the construction of three-story multifamily housing was a major concession on our part," he said.

"It is highly unlikely that we will agree to the new U.S. demands since it will mean that we will have to make another major concession," Suzuki said.

Suzuki's remarks followed a U.S. cabinet meeting called by President George Bush on Friday where he reportedly stressed the importance of resolving the dispute on forest products.

Japan and the U.S. held bilateral talks on the issue in Tokyo last week but they failed to reach agreement. The two countries may meet as early as the end of the week or the beginning of next week, either here or in Washington, to try hammering out an accord on the issue.

Soviet Leaders' Restraint Over Lithuania Urged

OW1604064990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0625 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Japan on Monday called on the Soviet Union to exercise restraint over Lithuania's declaration of independence, saying use of force will bring no real solution to the problem.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto told a press conference that the Japanese Government is watching the situation in the Soviet breakaway Republic of Lithuania with great concern. The government spokesman also expressed hope that negotiations should be immediately held between Moscow and the Lithuanian leadership to find a breakthrough in the stalled independence issue.

It was the first time for Tokyo to make an official comment on the Lithuanian issue.

Sakamoto, however, did not specify what kind of measures Japan will take if the Kremlin imposes an economic blockade on Lithuania.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev demanded Friday that all laws designed to bolster the republic's March 11 independence declaration be repealed within two days. Gorbachev has threatened to take economic sanctions, including suspension of deliveries of oil and other items which could be sold abroad for hard currency, against the Baltic republic if it refuses to comply with the demand.

Measures Against Soviets Possible

OW1604090190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0842 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—Japan will consider taking measures against the Soviet Union if it imposes sanctions against the breakaway Baltic Republic of Lithuania, top government spokesman Misoji Sakamoto said Monday.

Sakamoto said it would not be appropriate to discuss what Japan would do if the Soviet Union were to punish Lithuania for declaring its independence. "But if (sanctions are imposed), Japan would have to consider taking action," Sakamoto told a news conference.

Thai Prime Minister on Trade, Cambodia

OW1404084190 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Osaka, April 14 KYODO—Thai Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan on Saturday called for talks between Prime Minister Hun Sen of the Phnom Penh government and resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk to settle the 11-year-long armed conflict in Cambodia.

"I think the agreements, if they agree, between Hun Sen and Sihanouk might be the key to opening the gate to peace in Cambodia," Chatchai said in an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE. "So, I proposed to the Japanese Government that it arrange a meeting between Hun Sen and Sihanouk in Tokyo," he said.

The Thai prime minister put forth the proposal during a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on April 7. Kaifu described Chatchai's proposal as "an interesting idea" and promised to consider it while maintaining closer consultations with the Thai Government, according to Japanese Foreign Ministry officials.

Chatchai, who met KYODO reporters hours before leaving this western Japan city for home after a nine-day visit to Japan, said, "(the) best way for a solution is a step-by-step process."

Thailand supports the setting up a United Nations-led international control mechanism, establishing a ceasefire, the withdrawal of foreign troops, and conducting a census on the voter population in Cambodia. It also endorses the holding of a general election to establish a coalition government led by Prince Sihanouk as head of state, Chatchai said.

The prime minister said Vietnam's total troop withdrawal last September was not verified.

Chatchai then turned to bilateral ties between Thailand and Japan and urged Tokyo to further open its market to Thai products in order to help correct a trade imbalance in Japan's favor. Thailand ran up a 3.2 billion dollar trade deficit with Japan last year out of a total two-way trade volume of 10.4 billion dollars, Japanese figures show.

"The relations between Japan and Thailand are close and very cordial." But he said the present trade situation is "unfavorable." Chatchai asked Japan to import more Thai goods and Thai products. "Those products produced by the Thais and Japanese joint ventures are mostly made by Japanese machines."

Asked whether Thailand will follow in the footsteps of the United States in calling for structural changes in Japan's economic and social system, Chatchai replied that he would never intervene in Japan's internal affairs.

On domestic political matters, Chatchai defended his choice of Gen. Chawalit Yongchaiyut as deputy prime minister and defense minister, saying he needed Chawalit as a "capable man" in the cabinet. Chatchai also vowed to fulfill his remaining term as prime minister through 1992.

New Zealand Parliamentary Leader Meets Kaifu

OW1604085790 Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 16 KYODO—New Zealand's parliamentary leader Kerry Burke told Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Monday that he is expecting to develop trade between the two countries, Japanese Government officials said.

During a 15-minute meeting with the prime minister, Burke welcomed ongoing Japan-U.S. talks aimed at removing structural barriers to trade and investment. He expressed hope the Japan-U.S. talks would exert a favorable impact on economic ties between Japan and New Zealand, the officials said.

Kaifu told Burke that Japan believes that the structural impediments initiative talks with the United States will help promote development of trade among all the countries in the world.

The speaker of New Zealand's House of Representatives hoped for strengthening economic ties with Japan, noting his country depends on markets of the world's major powers, the officials said. Burke, currently on a weeklong visit to Japan that ends Saturday also urged more Japanese Government officials and Diet members to visit New Zealand, they said.

Liberian Treatment of Diplomat Protested

OW1304091390 Tokyo KYODO in English 0840 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO—Japan has lodged an official protest with the Liberian Government over an alleged violation of the Vienna Convention protecting diplomats in their overseas posts, Foreign Ministry officials confirmed Friday. Officials said the protest was lodged with the Liberian Foreign Ministry in Monrovia last Monday over an incident the same day in which Liberian security forces physically abused an official of the Japanese Embassy there and took him to their headquarters for questioning.

"Liberian Foreign Minister J. Rudolph Johnson has confirmed reception of our note verbale and promised that he will undertake an investigation into what happened," said one official. "For the time being, we are waiting for a reply," the official added.

Japanese diplomats in Monrovia informed Tokyo via telex that the incident began when Liberian joint army-police forces followed embassy Sub-Secretary Masaru Hattori to the embassy. The security personnel allegedly accused Hattori of not stopping his vehicle promptly enough for the passing motorcade of Liberian Vice President Harry Moniba and "pushed him to the ground." Hattori sustained "slight injuries" in the fall, officials said.

The security men then took the Japanese diplomat to joint security headquarters for five minutes of questioning before releasing him, officials said, refuting reports that he was interrogated for "several hours."

Officials said Japanese Ambassador Hirosuke Oshima stated in his note of protest that the actions of the security forces ran counter to "international law."

Officials were unable to confirm reports quoting Oshima as saying the Liberian security personnel forced their way into the embassy through the exit gate and arrested Hattori.

They said no instructions were issued from Tokyo for Japanese diplomats in Liberia to boycott any celebrations last Thursday to mark the 10th anniversary of President Samuel Doe's accession to power.

Japan is Liberia's second largest aid donor after the United States, having extended 8.82 million dollars in nonrepayable grants and technical assistance in 1988.

Minister Urges Study of Foreign Language

OW1404125690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0903 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Saga, April 14 KYODO—Education Minister Kosuke Hori said here Saturday he would actively promote studies of foreign languages other than English at high schools to meet internationalization of education.

Hori made the remark at a news conference at his home constituency in Saga where he visited for the first time since assuming his post in February. He said the Education Ministry would provide a subsidy of about 1 million yen to each prefecture to study measures to promote foreign language studies, including employment of teachers.

High school curricula set by the ministry now include English, German and French but studies of other languages also are allowed. However, high schools teaching foreign languages other than English account for only 5 percent of the total. The ministry plans to introduce language studies other than English at about 30 high schools across the country next year.

NTT Field Tests Light Signal Transmission

OW1204155090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1353 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO—Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) Thursday announced the world's first success in field tests on next-generation light signal transmission, using a practical fiber-optics submarine cable in the inland sea of Japan.

An NTT spokesman described the success as marking a major step forward toward the practical application of coherent light communication technology. Coherent light communication uses an optical band as a transmission medium by modulating a laser in amplitude or pulse frequency.

The technology can send a much larger amount of information over a much longer distance without a repeater, the spokesman said. In the tests, six times as much information as sent by the existing fiber-optics communication system was transmitted by the coherent light communication system over a distance more than double the present, he said.

He said the tests were conducted for three weeks from mid-March, using the 450-kilometer fiber-optics undersea cable loop linking three cities—Hiroshima, Matsuyama and Oita. Two coherent light repeater sets were installed inside the cable at two points, with the coherent light transmission and receiving equipment installed, at both ends of the cable.

Optical signals totaling 2.5 gigabits, equivalent to information contained in about 9,000 pages of a major Japanese-language newspaper, were transmitted per second by the new system in a stable condition over a period of three weeks, the spokesman said.

Computer Users Fail To Protect Against Viruses

OW1204132390 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO—Less than 10 percent of commercial firms and research institutes which rely heavily on computers have taken measures to guard against an attack by computer viruses, the National Police Agency (NPA) said in a report released Thursday. The NPA investigation also discovered that only a handful of the organizations responding to its questionnaire said they have been victims of computer virus damage in the last three years.

The study, however, forecasts that cases of damage caused by viruses will increase in the future and noted that "Friday the 13th" is a favorite day for hackers to release their timed bugs on unsuspecting computer programs. The NPA is hoping, for this reason, that preventive measures for computer viruses will be set up in line with guidelines it issued last fall, the report said.

The NPA questioned 1,116 firms listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, 70 universities with physics departments, 64 research institutes in the natural sciences, and 910 individuals to determine the impact the guidelines might have had. Six universities, three institutes, seven companies, and 13 individuals reported damage caused by viruses in the last three years.

The NPA said this is still considerably less than the U.S. where 30,000 cases of computer virus damage are reported each month. Some 87.5 percent of the respondents said they expect cases of computer virus damage to increase in Japan in the future and 93.5 percent said they recognize the importance of anti-bug measures.

The NPA discovered that the majority of respondents are willing to take the preventive steps listed in its guidelines that do not require a large investment of money or labor. This includes keeping backup programs or making sure the computer users are qualified. Other more expensive measures, however, such as the codification of data transmission or an anti-virus trapdoor on the programs, were used by fewer than 10 percent of the respondents.

Crude Steel Production Up in Fiscal 1989

OW1204064690 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 12 KYODO—Japan's crude steel production in Fiscal 1989, ended in March, totaled 108,130,000 tons, up 2.3 percent from the previous year the Japan Iron and Steel Federation said Thursday.

It was the third consecutive year maintaining the 100 million ton level of production, and the fifth-highest output on record, the federation said.

Crude steel production in March was 9,164,000 tons, up 10.8 percent from February and 2.0 percent from a year earlier, it added.

Boeing, Three Firms Sign Development Accord

OW1304233890 Tokyo KYODO in English 2302 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 14 KYODO—Boeing Co. of the United States on Friday announced the signing of a letter of intent with three Japanese firms setting the ratio of their participation in its 300-seat jetliner development project at 15-20 percent. The Japanese partners, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Ltd., Kawasaki Heavy Industries Ltd., and Fuji Heavy Industries Ltd., said, however, that this does not mean they have reached a formal decision to participate in the project.

Boeing has suggested that delivery of the new aircraft could get under way as early as 1995 if sufficient orders are obtained, industry sources said.

The three Japanese firms described the just-signed understanding as a "preliminary agreement" aimed at determining development costs ahead of a formal decision. The sources said the Japanese firms are assuming a cautious posture since if they decide to join in the Boeing project, they would have no leeway to develop another 150-seat plane on which they have so far conducted basic research with a 7 billion yen government subsidy.

The trio are not in a position to reach a formal decision to participate in the new project before the Aircraft Industry Council, a government advisory panel, decides in June whether such participation would be useful for the Japanese aircraft industry, they said.

Firm To Supply Carbon-Based Plastic to Boeing

OW1304103090 Tokyo KYODO in English 1001 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO—Toray Industries Inc. said Friday its advanced carbon fiber-reinforced plastic material has been approved for use in the primary structural elements of new aircraft to be built by Boeing Co. from 1992. The material, billed as the third generation of its kind, is as strong and much lighter than metal, a Toray official said.

Use of the material can reduce the weight of an aircraft by as much as 25 percent, he said. Planning to produce larger aircraft from 1992, Boeing has tested similar materials from several different companies with respect to such points as a required level of damage tolerance.

Toray's material received Boeing's approval on April 5. The official said the material is likely to be used in the fuselage, tail and main wings.

Contract details such as the amount of orders have yet to be discussed, he said.

Report Urges Conservation of Forest Resources

OW1304061890 Tokyo KYODO in English 0410 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Tokyo, April 13 KYODO—Japanese forestry officials issued a white paper Friday and urged the Japanese to recycle papers and develop new wood-processing technologies to help the nation reduce its growing reliance on other countries for lumber. The paper also called for boosting Japan's supply of lumber and paper from domestic sources by exploiting Japanese forests that have so far been unlogged.

The 1989 White Paper, approved by the cabinet, said Japan's total supply of lumber in Fiscal 1988 increased by 3 percent over the previous year, to 106.28 million cubic meters. It said 70.8 percent of Japan's supply of lumber came from other countries, including North America and Asian nations.

Tropical forests in developing nations are being reduced by an average pace of 11 million hectares a year, while forests in Europe and North America are being damaged by acid rain, the paper said.

The paper urged the Japanese to conserve forest resources by recycling used paper and developing new technologies such as liquefying wood chips and turning them into wood products. It also urged the people to seek better balance between the need to protect the environment and the need to harvest lumber.

The Forestry Agency last year designated 12 forest areas as protected virgin forests. Japan had 2.86 billion cubic meters of wood in forest reserves as of March 1986. The area of forests in Japan totaled 25.26 million hectares, including 1.4 million hectares that have yet to be commercially exploited. The Forestry White Paper said Japan will be needed to increase domestic lumber supply by partly logging the 1.4 millon hectares of unexploited forest.

Mongolia

Further Reportage on Extraordinary Congress

Congress Passes Resolutions

OW1304114590 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] The extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] continues its work in Ulaanbaatar. It has passed resolutions on the program and rules of the MPRP and its basic plans in the settlement of immediate tasks of the country's development as well as the tasks of renewal of the MPRP.

MPRP Adopts Four Documents

LD1304124990 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—After a night session which was apparently characterized by controversial debate about the list of candidates for the new Central Committee, voting on the composition of the Central Committee started this morming at the extraordinary congress of Mongolian Communists. Delegates demanded the replacement of between 70 and 90 percent of the Central Committee members. Several delegates told the media that in the debate radical, neutral, and conservative forces were arguing about the future political line of the People's Revolutionary Party.

Dagbyn Tsahilgaan, head of the Ideology Department of the Central Committee, announced in the evening that four documents were adopted. He said the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] still adhered to the goal of socialism and had now given it the attributes of humanity and democracy because humanity and democracy were not practiced during the decades of the Tsedenbal regime. Also, they wanted to adapt to the conditions of a multiparty system. His party will continue calling itself revolutionary because it is really striving for revolutionary changes. However, the word communism will not be used any more. Commenting on the deletion of the party's leading role from old documents, the ideology chief said the MPRP now wants to be a political organization acting for the progress and development of Mongolian society. Among other documents of the party congress are a resolution about the general line to be followed by the MPRP in solving the country's immediate problems and a resolution about the goals of the party's renewal.

Party Keeps 'Revolutionary' Name

HK1304122290 Hong Kong AFP in English 1206 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Beijing, April 13 (AFP)—Mongolia's ruling Communist Party has decided to keep the word "revolutionary" in its name as it prepares to contest free elections later this year, diplomats in Ulaanbaatar said Friday. The decision came at a three-day extraordinary congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP), ahead of the elections due by the end of July, they said.

Some Mongolians argued that the party should rename itself "the Mongolian People's Party" to project a reformist image, after it renounced its 66-year monopoly on power in Asia's oldest communist state in March. The ruling party counts 90,000 members.

Meanwhile, a new 91-member central committee picked by this week's congress debated Friday the composition of a new politburo, less than a month after a sweeping leadership shake-up, the diplomats said.

Several analysts expect that the new Central Committee, leaner than its 146-strong predecessor, would keep the five-man Politburo intact, though the congress did move to rename it "Presidium."

The incumbent Politburo, with Gombojabiyn Ochirbat, 61, as general secretary, was picked by the old Central Committee after Jambyn Batmonh resigned as Mongolia's leader amidst growing demands for faster political reform.

Three opposition parties Thursday urged President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat, who is not related to the general secretary, to dissolve MPRP organizations within the military by April 20.

If the leadership fails to do so, opposition forces are prepared to set up parallel organizations within the Armed Forces, East Germany's ADN news agency reported from Ulaanbaatar.

Last year Mongolia said it would slash its army by half to 12,000 men and two motor-rifle divisions, while all Soviet forces are to be pulled out by 1992.

The three oppositon parties that made Thursday's call—Mongolian Democratic Party, the Mongolian Social Democratic Party, and the Party for National Progress—have said they will form a coalition to fight the upcoming elections on a common platform.

Official Holds News Conference

OW1304115090 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Report from the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party extraordinary congress press center at the Mongolian Foreign Ministry]

[Text] During the congress days, Mongolian and foreign journalists have systematically been informed of the course of the extraordinary congress as well as some aspects of the renewal process in the country. On Friday there was held a briefing by chairman of the Association of Mongolian Production and Service Cooperatives [AMPSC], Mr. Jasray. He said that today the renewal process is gaining momentum in political, cultural, and socio-economic spheres of Mongolia. He defined this process shortly as democracy. According to him, in this democratization process particular significance is attached to economic renewal. Today we give priority to the development of different forms of property on an equal footing, development of industry on the basis of reasonable economic competition in the interests of improvement of the people's well-being, noted the chairman.

In economic renewal, the cooperative movement holds a particular place which has been restored since 1986 in its simplest form—individual labor cooperatives. In 1988 the Mongolian Government endorsed the law on state cooperatives which provided an opportunity to develop the cooperative movement in its genuine content. Today, about 600 state cooperatives are estimated to be functioning in this country involving about 8,100 people, said Mr. Jasray.

Asked about the foundation of the AMPSC, Mr Jasray said the following: This association was set up two weeks ago as a voluntary organization which has four basic duties: first, to actively participate in the elaboration of legal economic acts passed by state bodies; second, to actively associate with state governing bodies in working out market-oriented economic mechanisms; third, to promote the establishment of trade, economic, and scientific cooperation with foreign firms, industries, and private companies; and last, to supply scientific, technological, and economic information to cooperatives.

About future plans of the AMPSC, Mr Jasray said: We plan to set up a foreign trade fair at our association with the aim to help cooperatives in establishing contacts with foreign firms and corporations and conduct export and import activities in accordance with state laws and regulations. In the not so distant future, we plan to set up a cooperative bank.

On the same day on 13 April, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party extraordinary congress press center at the Mongolian Foreign Ministry arranged a meeting for Mongolian and foreign journalists with leaders of the New Progressive Union of Mongolia. The union declared its foundation in February 1990 and later on in early March this year the establishment of the National Progressive Party. Their main goal is to help remedy the deep-going crisis and deformation of the Mongolian society to ensure its further prosperity and building of a humane and democratic society in the country.

Central Committee Elected

LD1304163190 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1500 GMT 13 Apr 90

[By ADN correspondent Hugo Kroepelin]

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—The first extraordinary party congress in the history of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party ended today, one day later than planned, with the election of a 91-person Central Committee. At the first session of the new Central Committee, Gombojabyn Ochirbat was elected chairman of this body. He assumed the leadership of the party in the middle of March. Of the five elected members of the Central Committee Presidium, four were members of the Politburo elected one month ago: Nyamyn Mishigdorj, Tsebeenjabyn Oold, both Central Committee secretaries now; Terenpiliyn Gombosuren, no longer a Central Committee secretary but still acting foreign minister; and Lodongiyn Tudeb, editor-in-chief of the party newspaper UNEN. Budiyn Sumyaa, who was still minister of culture at the beginning of the week, is a new member of the Presidium and a Central Committee secretary. It was announced at a briefing that, as was called for in the discussion, about 80 percent of the members have left the Central Committee. [passage omitted]

Congress Ends Work

OW1304183690 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1718 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 13 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The extraordinary MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] congress ended its work today evening.

During four days 926 congress delegates discussed in an open and businesslike atmosphere the political report "The Immediate Tasks of Deepening the Restructuring and Renovation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party", delivered by G. Ochirbat, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, draft platform and rule of the party.

The extraordinary congress approved the party platform and rule and adopted the resolution on main directions of the party policy aimed at solving urgent tasks of the country and tasks of the party renewal.

The participants in the congress elected central leading bodies of the party: the party Central Committee consisting of 91 members, the Central Party Control-Auditing Commission consisting of [illegible] persons.

The commission was set up at the congress, called upon to estimate [words indistinct] the point of ethics and discipline the activities of some former members and [words indistinct] members of the MPRP CC [Central Committee] Politbureau and the former secretaries of the MPRP Central Committee and a number of leaders of the MPR Council of Ministers working together with Y. Tsedenbal.

A special commission was set up at the congress to give a political appraisal from the point of party ethics and discipline to the activities of Y. Tsedenbal and those who worked together with him, and define the punishment measures. The commission is to finish its work in the second quarter of this year and inform the MPRP CC plenum of is outcomes.

Closing the extraordinary party congress, G. Gombosuren, MPRP CC general secretary, noted that it took place in an atmosphere of democracy and unity. The congress proved that there were forces in the MPRP capable of carrying out the renovation of the party. "Now we face a responsible task to realize the decisions, charted by the extraordinary party congress", he pointed out.

G. Ochirbat on Work of Congress

OW1404121890 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] In the completion of the Mongolian Peoples's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] Extraordinary Congress, our correspondent interviewed Chairman of the Party Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat. We now present the highlights of this interview.

The extraordinary congress has approved the platform and rules of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, the basic theoretical and logically sound basis of the party's renewal, and defined the guidelines of the Party's policy for the immediate future. Now the main thing is to implement these decisions, says Mr. Ochirbat.

The congress parted in a very democratic atmosphere and showed the party's potential to renewal [as heard] itself and its high prestige, says Mr. Ochirbat, commenting on the outcome of the extraordinary party congress.

Asked about his party's policy in conditions of multiparty systems, Mr. Ochirbat says: In the multiparty system I see as the chief goal of the Party in stepping up its political activity among the public and in associating the other political forces for the sake of homeland. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party aims to cooperate with the new democratic forces on the basis of mutual understanding in the interest of safeguarding political stability in the country and improving the well-being of the Mongolian people, says Ochirbat.

Dealing with the question of maintaining direct everyday contact with the public, the party leader says the following: The goals of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee are kept open to the broad public through (?staged) party plenary meetings, that is, early March this year. Those town and countrified people come to share their views about the very many different issues related to the country's development, their work, and life. As for me, I think it very important for a party leader to maintian direct and constant ties with the working people, says in conclusion Mr. Ochirbat.

That was Chairman of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Gombojabyn Ochirbat.

Commentary Views Congress

OW1504113690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Unattributed "commentary"]

[Text] These days the Mongolian people attentively follow the process of this first-ever extraordinary congress in the 70 years history of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP], which until today has been the only ruling party in this country. The significance of the congress is great for the party itself and the country as a whole for it is expected to pass important decisions on the party renewal in conditions of multiparty system and on the course of renewal in the country as well.

The congress is being attended by 926 delegates representing 94,000 party members, and they have been elected directly from their work collectives and primary party organizations. It is noteworthy that a total of 5,972 party members have been nominated as congress delegates, and 926 of them were elected delegates to the extraordinary congress on democratic footing.

The congress is considering the political report on immediate tasks of deepening the renewal process and reorganization of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, renewed program and rules of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and will elect central leading bodies of the party.

At its eighth plenum held in past March, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party had refused from its leading and guiding role in the society as stipulated in the Constitution. Such was the demand of the time, conditioned by ever-deeping democracy, openness, appearance of many new political parties and movements, as well as the stepped up social and political activity of the public.

The congress delegates are well aware of the fact that the future of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party will depend on their consciousness and political wisdom. Let us now listen to a delegate to the congress, Dashdzebeg, who says the following on the present situation in the country and the role of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in this situation:

[Begin Dashdzebeg recording speaking Mongolian, fading into English translation] The present situation in the country is defined in many different ways. One calls it very complicated and difficult, while others characterize it as critical or deeply critical, says Dashdzebeg. But I would say that the country stands on the verge of crisis. I will say that the country as a whole is living through a crisis. However, in a certain extent we witness some characteristic features of crisis. Today it is certain that the country will experience the crisis and now we must think about how to overcome it with the less possible consequences. This is our vital task today, and in this complicated situation the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party is naturally assigned very responsible role. The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party well realizes this fact, says Dashdzebeg. [end recording]

Asked about his impressions of the process of the extraordinary congress and its distinguishing features from the previous party congresses, Mr. Dashdzebeg said:

[Begin Dashdzebeg recording] This is my first party congress, but I know well the processes of previous party congresses. They used to be held in a very ceremonial manner and without any hot and acute debates. I would say that the work of the extraordinary congress started a day before the official opening of the congress because we delegates gathered the day before the congress and discussed and approved the agenda of the congress. There was observed political activity of the delegates on one hand and the lack of political knowledge and political culture on the other hand. I think we have to learn much in this respect within a brief span of time, says Mr. Dashdzebeg, a delegate to the extraordinary Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party congress from the Institute of Social Sciences of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee. [end recording]

New Central Committee Holds First Plenum

OW1504025190 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1721 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 13 (OANA-MONTSAME)—The first plenum of the new MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, elected at the extraordinary party congress, was held here. It discussed the organizational question.

The plenum elected G. Ochirbat, N. Mishigdorj, T. Oold, T. Gombosuren, B. Sumiyaa and L. Tudeb members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee. Gombojabyn Ochirbat was elected chairman of the MPRP Central Committee. N. Mishigdorj, T. Oold and B. Sumiyaa (who was the MPR minister of culture) were elected secretaries of the party Central Committee.

The staff of the MPRP Central Committee was renewed by almost 80 percent.

Lodongiyn Tudeb was elected the editor-in-chief of the central press organ of the MPRP.

G. Ochirbat To Visit Soviet Union in May

OW1404134490 Tokyo KYODO in English 1328 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, April 14 KYODO—Mongolian People's Revolutionary (communist) Party [MPRP] leader Gombojabyn Ochirbat, elected as chairman of the party's Presidium in a just-ended special party congress, said Saturday he plans to make an official visit to the Soviet Union in mid May.

Ochirbat disclosed the plan in a news conference. It will be his first visit to the Soviet Union after he replaced Jambyn Batmonh as party general secretary in March. Ochirbat is expected to discuss with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev the relations between the two countries and their parties. Ochirbat said in the news conference perestroyka under way in the Soviet Union matches his own views.

Mongolian President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat is also slated to visit China around May.

The four-day party congress ended Friday adopted a new party platform pledging to separate the party from the state and to carry out drastic democratic reforms within the party.

Party paper UNEN on Saturday announced a list of 91 members of the Central Committee but former party leader Batmonh and former Premier Dumaagiyn Sodnom were not elected. Some 80 percent of the Central Committee members were new.

People's Great Hural Presidium To Meet 10 May

OW1604103490 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of Mongolia has postponed the ninth session of the People's Great Hural from 5 May to 10 May. This decision was caused by the necessity to more thoroughly prepare for a regular People's Great Hural session.

The session is to pass two new laws, on political parties and on amendments to the Constitution. Both these draft laws are currently being discussed nationwide.

Six Opposition Groups Form Coalition 15 Apr

LD1504185790 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Excerpt] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—Six opposition parties have teamed up in a Democratic Militant League, Sanjansureniyn Dzorig, general coordinator of the Mongolian Democratic Union, announced in Ulaanbaatar today. Apart from the union, the league comprises the Mongolian Democratic Party, the Party of National Progress, the Mongolian Social Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Movement of Mongolia, and the new Progressive Union of Mongolia.

A spokesperson for the league announced today that the organization is to advocate the formation of an interim legislature and is to participate in the elections to the people's supreme representative body, planned for July. [passage omitted]

Coalition Defines Goals

OW1304114690 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0810 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] The Mongolian Democratic Association, Social Democratic Movement, New Progressive Union, the Mongolian Democratic Party, Social Democratic Party, and the National Progressive Party have reported forming a coalition. In their joint statement, they defined the five basic goals of forming the coalition. Among them is an organized participation of the democratic forces in the preparation for and holding of democratic elections. The coalition demands the dismissal of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] and youth union organizations of the Mongolian Army units before 20 April. It explains its demand with the subordination of the Armed Forces to the MPRP. [sentence as heard] In case of the nonfulfillment of the demand, the democratic forces declare to set up their own organization at the Army units.

North Korea

Nation Celebrates Kim Il-song's Birthday

'Colorful Functions' Mark Event

SK1404102990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The holiday of April is being significantly celebrated in Korea.

The 15th of April is the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Colorful functions are being organized in Korea on this occasion.

April 15 celebration ten-day film shows opened on April 9 in all provincial, city and county seats.

"The Star of Korea" and "The Sun of the Nation," feature films on the theme of the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song, and the documentary film "Wishes for Longevity" and newly-released feature films are showing at cinema houses and houses of culture in this period.

An April 15 celebration national photo exposition opened at the Grand People's Study House on April 10.

Put on display are photographs showing the immortal revolutionary exploits of President Kim Il-song and his noble communist virtues and the indestructible might of the Korean people singleheartedly united behind the party and the leader. Symposiums and lectures are being given in different areas.

The "Mangyongdae Prize" tournament which opened on the 3rd of April is currently underway in Pyongyang and local cities.

A national joint rally of organizations of the Korean children's union will be held grandly on April 15 to celebrate the birthday of the great leader. And soirees, dancing-parties and flower-decked boat sailing of youth and students will take place.

Now the capital city of Pyongyang and all provinces, cities and counties are seething with preparations for soirees and music and dance performances.

This year, too, many foreign friends have come to Korea to make the holiday of April all the more significant.

The 8th April Spring Friendship Art Festival which began on April 7 is now a great hit, involving more than 100 art troupes, circus groups and delegations from some 60 countries.

An arch of coloured lamps, chandeliers and festive decorations have been set up and flags of the Republic are flying on streets of Pyongyang. Celebration posters and large picture boards are seen in different places.

Drawing particular attention is that flower gardens of more than 23,900 square metres have been created in some 450 places including Kwangbok, Changgwang and Chollima Streets, and over 700 floral baskets, floral pots and flower-decorated arches set up in more than 240 places.

A large number of itinerary sales stands have been set up in parks, recreation grounds and promenades.

Flowers of various species such as azalea and apricot have come into full blossom in Pyongyang, increasing the festive atmosphere of the city greeting the holiday of April.

Artistes Perform at Festival

SK1404104790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—Joint performances of artistes participating in the Eighth April Spring Friendship Art Festival were given Friday at theatres in Pyongyang.

Participating in the performances were artistes of different countries and Korean artistes overseas and at home.

Put on stage were nearly 60 pieces of songs, dances and instrumental music and acrobatic numbers which had been well received in group performances given from April 8 to 11.

Foreign artistes sang well songs they had composed with reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song and Korean songs to delight the audience significantly greeting the auspicious holiday of April.

They also put on stage colorful programs to strengthen friendship and solidarity among literary men and artists in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace and promote cultural relations among countries and nations, deeply impressing the audience.

Actors and actresses from Laos, Mongolia, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, China, Pakistan, Palestine, Tanzania, Colombia, Cuba, Peru, Jordan, Yugoslavia, India, Japan, Spain, Thailand and Hong Kong and the host Mansudae Art Troupe, National Symphony Orchestra and Pibada Opera Troupe performed at the Mansudae Art Theatre.

And those from Madagascar, Malta, Mozambique, Bulgaria, Venezuela, Zambia, Zimbabwe, France, Greece, Cameroon, the Soviet Union, Austria, Afghanistan, Ireland, Iran, Italy, Egypt, Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen, Viet Nam and Czechoslovakia performed at the Ponghwa Art Theatre.

Meanwhile, Acrobats from Norway, Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, China, Finland, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Viet Nam and Korean artists from the Soviet Union, the United States and Japan performed at the Pyongyang Circus Theatre.

The joint performances continue.

Yon Hyong-muk, Others Attend

SK1604061290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0505 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—The Administration Council gave a banquet Sunday [15 April] for the artistes of different countries of the world participating in the 8th April Spring Friendship Art Festival on the occasion of April 15.

Invited there were the artistes from different countries and overseas Korean artistes participating in the festival.

Present there were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council; Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the festival; Chang-chol, minister of culture and art and chairman of the Organizing Committee of the festival; Kim Chae-suk, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and other officials concerned.

Chong Chun-ki made a speech there.

He said that respected Comrade Kim Il-song whom our people acclaimed for the first time in the nation's history spanning thousands of years is the great sun of the nation and the outstanding leader of the revolution who has performed undying feats for the country and the people, for the era and mankind, dedicating his all only to the freedom and the liberation of the people and the world peace and the bright future of mankind ever since he embarked upon the road of revolution in his early years.

The precious and high dignity, honor, happiness and glory of our country and people are unthinkable apart from the August name of the great leader comrade Kim Il-song, he noted.

Noting that the 8th April Spring Friendship Art Festival now underway amidst concern and expectation of the world's progressive people and artistes is winning more enthusiastic welcome and applause of our people, he expressed the belief that the festival will register greater success. Biswalexmi Das [name as received], head of the Indian Art Troupe, spoke next.

She congratulated the great leader esteemed President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his birthday.

Referring to her impressions of Korea, she said that the chuche idea, a man-centred idea founded by President Kim Il-song was what impressed her most.

She said that the group sculpture representing the worker, peasant and intellectual standing in front of the tower of the chuche idea symbolizes the unity of the Korean people rallied behind the party and the leader and shows how important their role is in the state building.

The head of the tanzanian art troupe said that the April Spring Friendship Art Festival is a meaningful stage of friendship guided by the idea of exchanging views and technique and promoting solidarity because it is a gathering transcending the nations, religious belief and ideals.

Noting that the festival is part of the functions celebrating the birthday of the great leader of our era president Kim Il-song, he said that he has performed great feats in the development of human history by founding the immortal chuche idea indicating the road for the developing countries to follow.

The heads of the Peruvian art troupe and the Yugoslav Gusle National Song and Dance Troupe also addressed the banquet.

KCNA Reports Activities

SK1604060090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0514 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—Artistes of art organisations here gave performances on the recreation grounds and parks in the capital on April 15 in celebration of the birthday of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

A performance of artistes of the Pibada (sea of blood) Opera Troupe including renowned people's and merited artistes took place in Mangyongdae, the sacred place where the Korean revolution started and the native place dear to the hearts of the Korean people. On this significant day, an endless stream of visitors was flowing to Mangyongdae to form a great flower garden representing loyalty [as received].

The performers put on stage colorful pieces including the female chorus ""Warm Is the Leader's Embrace" and female solo "We Will Always Live With the Leader Generation After Generation". The show deeply moved the audience by well representing the feelings of unbounded thanks and reverence for the great leader who set out on the road of the revolution in his early years, liberated the country and has built a socialist paradise on this land and stood the Korean people on such a high eminence of happiness as they enjoy today.

Artistes of the Pyongyang Art Troupe presented colorful musical pieces on the beautiful Moran Hill standing high in the central part of the capital, imbuing the spectators with the feelings of unbounded thanks and trust in the great leader and our party, benefactors of their happiness today.

Dancing parties of youth and students in Pyongyang took place at Kim Il-song Square and plazas in front of the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Art [as received] of Triumph, the February 8 House of Culture and the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium yesterday evening in celebration of the holiday of April.

Radio Notes Festival, Greetings

SK1504115790 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] An April spring festival—the greatest national festival day—came to this socialist land where the solemn sound of the grand march of the nineties is echoing and songs wishing long life are resounding.

The hearts of the people who wish the fatherly leader good health and long life have now bloomed as clusters of numerous flowers, and are filled with deep emotion and hope. The people throughout the country piously extend their greetings, together with the feeling of boundless admiration, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to wish him good health and long life.

On 15 April 1912, the great leader rose as the sun of the revolution from Mangyongdae. This was the greatest national festive occasion, unprecedented in the several-thousand-year history of our nation, and was a solemn sunrise of history illuminating chuche Korea.

Because our people uphold the great leader, there is a dignified socialist fatherland which brightens the entire world with the rays of chuche and there is our people's glory and happiness of today. Personally breaking through the arduous storm of revolution with uncommon wisdom, outstanding leadership, and lofty communist moral character that no one has ever had before, the great leader has made immortal, everlasting achievements before the fatherland, the people, history, and mankind.

By creating the immortal chuche idea, the leader led the arduous anti-Japanese revolution to victory under its revolutionary banner. Thus, he achieved the historic cause of national liberation. By founding the Workers' Party of Korea, the chuche-oriented revolutionary party, he opened the era of the Workers' Party, which will be brilliant forever as the era of victory and glory in the history of the fatherland.

Because our people highly uphold [nophi mosigo] the great leader and support [paddulgo] dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a powerful socialist country—the people's paradise—which is shining with independence, self-reliance, and self-defense, has been built on this land which had been backward for long. Thus, a proud history of the new world began and our people, who suffered severe pain as a homeless race, formed a great harmonious family in the broad bosom of the leader and the party. We are demonstrating to the entire world the indomitable might of whole-hearted unity, wisdom, and heroic spirit.

Making a solemn vow in his young days that he would not return unless Korea becomes independent, he embarked on the long road of struggle for national liberation. For the long period of time over 40 years of creation and construction, following the 20 years of anti-Japanese revolution since that time, the great leader endured heavy snow and rain, and traversed a long path while breaking through the storm and arduousness of the revolution at the van. How can one imagine all of this?

Chuche Korea, which is shining all over the world, rose from the glorious path along which the great leader, and spring of paradise, has now come.

The respected and beloved leader raised our fatherland onto a high peak of the world, and endowed our people with most dignified, genuine life. The greater happiness and joy our life has and the more clearly the fatherland shows its bright future, the deeper emotions and more earnest desire will be filled in the hearts of the people. Indeed, our sincere and warm wish for his long life is overflowing in the entire nation.

The good health and long life of the fatherly leader are the honor of Korea and greatest happiness of our people. Our people, who are greeting the greatest national festive day this morning, respectfully and sincerely wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song good health and long life for endless prosperity of the nation, for the everlasting happiness of our people, for the independent reunification of the fatherland and for realizing the independence of the entire world, together with the warm greetings and sincere wishes of the people that come from the distant continents across the ocean and from the (?southern coast) where the Mangyong Flower is in full bloom.

Visitors Flood to Kim's Birthplace

SK1304220890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—An endless stream of people flows to Mangyongdae with the auspicious holiday of April at hand.

According to Yun Hyo-kun, curator of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary Museum, the daily number of visitors to Mangyongdae reach 8,000-10,000 these days. He said that some two million people and about 32,000 overseas Koreans and foreign friends visited Mangyongdae last year.

Mangyongdae is the sacred place of revolution where President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, was born on April 15, 1912. Here are the old home where he cultivated his lofty idea of revolution in his childhood, revolutionary relics and a revolutionary museum.

The old home is the historical house where his revolutionary family fought against foreign aggressors and for the independence of the motherland and the freedom and liberation of the people through generations. The house is preserved at the foot of Mangyong hill in its original state.

President Kim Il-song left the old home in January 1925 to make the "1,000-ri journey for national liberation."

He left the old home, firmly determined not to return until Korea became independent.

He accomplished the cause of national liberation through the 20- year long bloody anti-Japanese struggle and came back to Manghongdae, his home village.

There is the ferry of the Sunhwa river which he crossed when he was coming back to his old home after 20 years. The ferryboat which he took that historic day is preserved there.

There is a monument erected to convey down through generations his emotion-charged reunion with his family and relatives.

There is also a revolutionary museum where materials and relics showing the shining feats of struggle of the great leader and his revolutionary family are exhibited in chronological order.

Visitors can see the warship rock wher he used to play at soldiers to beat the Japs and the wrestling site where he trained his body and soul and cultivated his wisdom in his childhood and the study site the sleighing rock, the angling site and the swinging site, etc.

The visitors to Mangyongdae deeply engrave on their hearts the immortal revolutionary feats of President Kim Il-song who has devoted his all to the freedom and happiness of the people.

Foreign visitore say "Mangyongae is the sacred place of revolution which gives fresh strength, courage and confidence to the people."

'Blast' Celebrates Holiday

SK1604085890 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0837 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Chongjin April 16 (KCNA)—A 1.5 million ton blast was carried out on April 14 at the Musan mining complex, the nation's leading producer of iron headings.

Having had the great honor and pleasure of nominating dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a candidate for deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly, the miners of the complex successfully carried out the blast and thus celebrated the auspicious April holiday with signal labour achievements.

This blasting undertaken on the Cholsan peak involved blowing up at one time three peaks, some 1,000 metres round and 50 metres high.

The blasting has paved the way of creating more effective mining lots at the complex for keeping a high and steady rate of iron ore production true to the party's intention.

Children's Union Marks Birthday

SK1504090990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0853 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—A grand national meeting of Korean Children's Union celebrating the birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was held today at the May Day Stadium.

Attending the meeting were delegates of Korean Children's Union from different parts of the country, teachers, school children in Pyongyang and their parents, 150,000 in all.

The members of the congratulatory group of Koreans from Japan staying in the socialist homeland to celebrate April 15 and other delegations and home-visiting group of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), congratulatory groups of Koreans from the Soviet Union, China, Americas etc. and compatriots overseas, were in attendance.

Present there were Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president; Choe Kwang, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief of the general staff of the Korean People's Army; Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Vice-premier of the Administration Council; and Choe Tae-pok, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials attended.

A ceremony of the Korean Children's Union took place there.

After a bugle call rang out, members of the Korean Children's Union in open cars entered the stadium, carrying a flag of portrait of the respected Father Marshal Kim Il-song and the flag of our glorious party, escorted by motorcycles.

That moment, stormy cheers of "Hurah!" Burst forth and the Children's Union members saluted the flag of the portrait of Marshal Kim Il-song and the flag of the party.

A congratulatory message to Marshal Kim Il-song on his birthday, conveying the single loyal heart of the entire members of the Korean Children's Union, was read out.

The birth of Marshal Kim Il-song was a grand sunrise announcing the birth of a new Korea, they said in the message.

They expressed their firm determination to firmly prepare themselves as reliable reserves for building communism and sincerely wished the respected father Marshal Kim Il-song and dear Mr. Kim Chong-il good health and long life for the reunification of the country, the final victory of our revolution and the eternal happiness of the generations to come. "Kim Il-song children honour prize", the highest honour of the Korean children, were awarded to Children's Union members who had set examples in study and organizational life of Children's Union.

A ceremony for joining the Korean Children's Union took place at the meeting.

Kim Il-song Receives Chongnyon Delegation

SK1404231590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1525 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 15th of April headed by O Hyong-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), the delegation of Chongnyon functionaries and traders and industrialists under Chongnyon now on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Present on the occasion were Premier Yon Hyong-muk; Vice-President Yi Chong-ok; Yun Ki-pok, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Yi Kye-paek, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Chi Chang-ik, secretary of the Central People's Committee; Yo Yon-ku, presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kang Yong-sop, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation; and officials concerned.

The members of the congratulatory group and the delegation and the traders and industrialists presented a basket of flowers to President Kim Il-song in congratulation of his 78th birthday and wished him long life and good health.

President Kim Il-song warmly received them and had a cordial conversation with them.

He highly estimated the entire Koreans in Japan including Chongnyon functionaries and traders and industrialists for their great contribution to the patriotic work for the development and prosperity of the country and national reunification, and thanked them.

He arranged a luncheon for them.

Birthday Editorial Pays Tribute to Kim Il-song

SK1504084690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—Papers in Pyongyang today run editorials on the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with a full-page editorial headlined "Let Us Add Shine to the Boundless National Pride of the People Making Revolution Under the Leadership of the Party and the Leader," which reads in part:

April 15, the birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is the auspicious holidary which heralded the new emergence of our Korea and nation.

The high national pride cherished by our people today is a noble spirit that traces its origin to the advance we are making under the guidance of the Workers' Party of Korea, attending the great leader.

Our nation has lived and fought staunchly with great pride and confidence from the days when they acclaimed the great Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader.

Under the guidance of the great leader, our nation which was weak and backward in the past has been able to grow into a mighty independent nation and open up a new era of revolution and display the might and honor of the nation to the whole world. All the victories and gains attained by our people and all things cherished by our nation are linked with the respected leader.

He is the great sun and father who brings freedom and happiness to us, shouldering the destinies of our country and nation. In his long course of revolutionary activities for more than 60 years he has radically changed the position of the country and the nation and made Korea shine endlessly. This is the immortal national-historic feats accomplished by him.

His august name is to our people a symbol of victory and glory which the whole nation looks up to, advancing united in one body, and the eternal source of the highest pride of our nation. With him, the outstanding leader and peerless great man, at their head, our people have become the most proud people with high national honor.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has said:

"The national pride and honour of our people who live and make revolution under the guidance of the great leader—these are pride and honor which cannot be possessed by any other nation in the world but our people."

The high national pride cherished by our people in having the great leader is, in essence, the our-nation-first spirit. It is characteristic of being true revolutionary spirit of warmly loving our nation and holding it dearest and making revolution independently. Hence our national pride is a revolutionary pride combined with loyalty to revolution and a noble pride linked with genuine internationalism. We have become to possess and assert such pride for the first time in the long national history in the glorious Workers' Party age.

Our people have noblest and unshaken national pride which had never been possessed by any other people as they have made the great and worthy revolutionary struggle through generations. This is entirely a precious fruition of the leadership of the great leader and the great party.

Our people possess high national pride, above all, because there are for them the long history and brilliant revolutionary traditions of our country.

The revolutionary traditions inherited by our people is the chuche-based revolutionary traditions created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and defended and developed by our party. As they have been established in the unprecedentedly serious and manifold struggle of long period, they are a precious thing containing the richest wealth and have eternal vitality for the victory of revolution and prosperity of the nation.

Our people have high national pride because they are possessed of the greatest guiding idea in our era.

The guiding ideology, guiding idea of our nation is the chuche idea. The origination of the chuche idea by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song lifted the revolutionary idea of the working class to a new stage and made our nation an independent nation with genuine idea and philosophy. The foundation of the new and unique chuche idea, the highest peak of the development of the independent thought of mankind, constitutes the greatest contribution made by the great leader to the development of our nation and revolution, times and history.

As they have the chuche idea, our people have been able to promote the revolution without deviation from an independent stand and creative stand, with their own senses in the vortex of rapidly changing history. The high dignity and honour of our nation lie in that they live and struggle as genuine master of the destiny, knowing no flunkeyism and dogmatism.

Idea is the soul and lifeline of a nation.

As practical experiences show, a country and a nation experience twists and turns in their destiny not because of the lack of material wealth but because of the poverty of idea and theory. There can be no such twists and turns for our nation which is possessed of the chuche idea. As we hold high the banner of the chuche idea, we are advancing with hope and confidence, looking forward to the future, and have become a happy and proud people who live on the ideological and mental plane not only of the present, but also of the future. It is our people's confidence and legitimate pride to say that we will be the first to realize the independent demand and ideal of working people when we follow the chuche idea and our party's line and policy, its embodiment.

Our people are possessed of a high national pride also because they have the most superior socialist system.

Our socialist system is the great gin attained by our people in the historical struggle for chajusong.

Our socialism is most viable and superior because it is socialism of our own style which our people themselves chose, have built and managed by themselves by applying the chuche idea, not following other's mode or idea.

Our socialist system enables the entire people to enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content as masters of the state and society.

Our socialism is one which is stable and united socially and politically and displays inexaustible might. The main characteristic of our socialism lies in that it is socialism always full of animation and invigor, with all its members making advance as one, helping each other and leading each other along, united not only on the principle of equality but also on the principle of revolutionary sense of obligation and comradeship. The vital nucleus of our society is the solid unity of the leader, the party and the masses. Our single-hearted unity in which the whole party and the entire people are rallied with the respected leader and the party centre as the core is an eternal mode of existence of our party and our people and a symbol of genuine socialism. It is a revolutionary aspect which can be seen only in our society that the leader, the party and the masses are united in social and political integrity and the whole society has become a harmonious great revolutionary family. No force on earth can break our people's unity and cohesion which has been formed on the basis of unitary ideology and leadership and which has overcome all tests of history.

Our peculiar socialism which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set up and our party makes shine is strictly independent one and most popular, solid, powerful and viable one. Our people, who have keenly experienced the superiority of our socialist system through their practical life, warmly love it, believing that it will shed its brilliant rays without any deviation in any wind, and are full of resolution to defend it with their own lives.

The Korean people have become a great people with a high pride thanks to the boundless love of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song for our nation and his devoted service.

Always lying in the centre of his thinking and practical activities are our people and nation.

The great leader is immediately our fatherland and the destiny of the nation.

The Workers' Party of Korea is the steadfast mouthpiece and defender of the interests of the Korean nation and tested guide of the struggle for their realization. Under the party's guidance, our country finds itself in a heyday of prosperity and development and endless prospect is open before our nation.

Our entire nation is holding high respected Comrade Kim Il-song without an equal in the history of thousands of years as the peerless patriot, legendary hero of the nation and the lodestar for national reunification and revere and uphold our party as the great guiding star of the nation. This is a powerful flow of our nation which has been formed in the national-historic turn in which our people who had long suffered bitter hardships have become a proud people advancing along a road of victory and glory. The progressive peoples of many countries of the world praise our chuche idea, revolutionary traditions and socialist system and highly respect Comrade Kim Il-song as the great teacher and an outstanding leader. These sentiments of the times deepen our people's national pride and confidence. With no attempt can the imperialists and the enemy of the nation block the grand advance of our nation who has an unshakable centre of unity and leadership. Our people will always be victorious.

MINJU CHOSON carries an editorial entitled "Let Us Successfully Accomplish Socialist Cause, Holding in High Esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Kim Il-song Receives Birthday Congratulations

Soviet 'Leadership' Greetings

SK1504013690 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The Soviet leadership [soryon chidobu] sent congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK President, on his birthday.

Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in our country, conveyed congratulations and best wishes of the Soviet leadership to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song on his birthday.

PRC Sends Flower Basket

SK1404231490 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulations and a basket of flowers from the Chinese party, state and government leaders on the occasion of his birthday.

The congratulations and the basket of flowers were conveyed to an official concerned by Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador to Korea, today.

The ambassador said that he conveyed warm congratulations to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and to the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of his 78th birthday on the instructions of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Other Foreign Leaders, Officials

SK1604054290 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 16 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received congratulatory messages from party and state leaders of different countries on his birthday.

They came from Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council of the Republic of Ghana; Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Norodom Sihanouk, president of Kampuchea; Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic and secretary general of the Polisario Front; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon; Ibrahim B. Babangida, president of the Federal Republic and commander- in-chief of the Armed Forces of Nigeria; Andre Kolingba, president and head of state of the Central African Republic; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Yoweri Museveni, president of the Republic of Uganda; Ali Saibou, chairman of the National Movement for Social Development and president of the Republic of Niger; Mathieu Kerekou, president and head of state of the Republic of Benin; Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front, head of state and prime minister of the Government of Burkina Faso; 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Yemen Arab Republic, commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces and general secretary of the General People's Congress; Janez Drnovsek, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Najibullah, president of the Republic of Afghanistan; Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party, president of the People's Democratic

Republic and commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Ethiopia; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; 'Umar Hasan Ahmad Al-Bashir, president of the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution of the Republic of the Sudan; Yasir 'Arafat, president of the State of Palestine and chairman of the Executive Council of the Palestine Liberation Organization; and Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The messages extended warm congratulations to president Kim Il-song on his birthday and sincerely wished him good health and long life as well as happiness.

Diplomatic Corps Sends Flowers

SK1404114990 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1124 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 14 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a floral basket and a congratulatory letter from the foreign diplomatic corps here on his birthday.

Palestinian ambassador Mustafa Safarini, doyen of the diplomatic corps, Saturday handed the basket and letter to Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

This day the great leader President Kim Il-song received a floral basket and a congratulatory letter from the military attaches corps here.

They were handed to Minister of People's Armed Forces O Chin-u by military attache of the Chinese Embassy Wang Dahui, doyen of the corps.

Hanminjon Sends Birthday Greeting

SK1504083590 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0812 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 15 (KCNA)—The great leader president Kim Il-song received a congratulatory message from the Central Committee of the "South Korean National Democratic Front" (Hanminjon) on his birthday.

The congratulatory message dated April 15 says:

In the spring of the struggle bringing a new turning point of the anti-American, anti-fascist patriotic movement for independence, democracy and reunification under the banner of chuche the fellow countrymen of the South full of overflowing pride and self-confidence are significantly celebrating the birthday of You Respected President Kim Il-song.

You Respected President performed great undying feats for the fellow countrymen and history, decorating long and glorious road up to date after you set out on the road of revolution in your early years with a righteous struggle entirely for the prosperity and development of the country and the freedom and liberation of the people.

In the North where the leader, the party and the people are united in one mind with the sense of revolutionary obligation and comradeship and they are advancing, sharing the same destiny. These true looks of the North are a brilliant fruition of the wise leadership of you respected president and your noble affection.

You Respected President who have always believed in the people and overcome all difficulties in reliance upon the strength of the people are consolidating further still the homeland of chuche into an invincible fortress of socialism by rousing only the people under the present circumstances in which the vicious reactionary offensive of the imperialists are getting all the more undisguised.

The fellow countrymen of the South are warmly following You Respected President as the lodestar of reunification and hewing the path of uninterrupted struggle, the message says, adding:

Our "Hanminjon" has grown to be a true vanguard organisation of the people and many dependable youth vanguard fighters armed with the chuche idea have been brought up in the flames of the never-ceasing and intransigent struggle and so the hard core forces of the ranks of the movement have grown in strength far beyond comparison.

"Hanminjon" will frustrate the anti-popular offensive of the U.S. imperialists and the military dictatorial group and accelerate on a new higher dimension the all-people resistance for independence, democracy and reunification by dynamically pushing ahead with the awakening and organisation of the people and achieving the unity of democratic and patriotic forces of various strata and valiant common solidarity struggle, positively preparing itself for the trend of the fast-changing situation and constantly turning the adversity into favorable condition.

The congratulaltory message wholeheartedly wishes president Kim Il-song good health and long life.

Reverence Grows in South

SK1304103790 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1005 GMT 13 Apr 90

["General Kim Il-song Is the Sun of National Reunification"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—Reverence for the great leader President Kim Il-song is growing ardent with every passing day among the South Korean people on the occasion of his birthday.

A professor in Seoul surnamed Yi recently told his children:
the great leader of our nation is General Kim Il-song. It is he who will achieve the reunification of our country.

You must live, believing in him.

A certain Choe in Taejon said to his villagers who aspire after national reunification:
to hold in high esteem and follow General Kim Il-song is the only way of reunification.

It is only General Kim Il-song who will reunify our country.

When we follow the policy of General Kim Il-song the day of reunification we are waiting for will surely come.

A fisherman in Sokcho, South Korean Kangwon Province said: Only when we advance along the road indicated by President Kim Il-song can the country be reunified and our people be well off. General Kim Il-song is the sun of national reunification.

MAC Secretary Telephones for Meeting on Tunnel

SK1404045090 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0438 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Kaesong April 14 (KCNA)—Senior Col. Kim Yon-ki, secretary of our side to the Military Armistice Commission [MAC], today sent a telephone message to the secretary of the U.S. side regarding the fact that the latter proposed a meeting of secretaries on April 10 instead of replying to our offer to send a large-scale fact-finding team to the "fourth tunnel." The telephone message says that this is as good as putting the cart before the horse.

It continues:
How can the secretaries discuss business-like matters when an agreement has not yet been reached between the senior members of the two sides on basic problems?

Even according to the Armistice Agreement, the agreed points between the two sides and the usage hitherto, the secretaries can discuss business-like matters conditional on an agreement between the senior members on basic problems.

In dealing with many incidents so far, such as the capture of the U.S. warplane "O.H-23" on May 17, 1963, the "Panmunjom incident" on August 18, 1976 and the shooting down of the U.S. military helicopter "C.H-47" on July 14, 1977, an agreement was reached first at a MAC meeting between the senior members of the two sides on basic problems and then business-like matters for their solution were discussed and dealt with at a meeting of secretaries. Despite the clarity of facts, your side this time alone insists on discussing at a meeting of secretaries the problems over which an agreement has not been reached at a MAC meeting. We can hardly understand this.

Such argument of your side is not a stance and attitude for discussing and resolving problems, and it cannot be construed otherwise than an act designed to intentionally lay obstacles in the way of operation of the armistice organization.

Your side is entirely to blame for the failure up to now to hold the 498th meeting of secretaries.

If your side had accepted the offer of our side to send a large-scale fact-finding team, the meeting of secretaries would have already been held, an overall and scientific investigation into the "fourth tunnel" been conducted and then the truth behind the fabrication of your side been made all the clearer.

Our side would immediately agree to holding a meeting of secretaries if your side accept, though belatedly, the proposal already made by us regarding the questions of principle, such as the question of the senior member personally guiding the fact-finding team, the question of involving in the large-scale fact-finding team competent personnel of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC including a joint observer team, 60 specialists for the investigation of the "tunnel" and journalists and a required number of support personnel, the question of using four helicopters of our side to carry the fact-finding team and the question of guaranteeing free activities and safety of the team.

Your side must first give an explicit answer as to whether it agrees to this proposal of ours, or not.

U.S. Uses 'Bribery' To Threaten Socialism

SK1304105690 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 13 Apr 90

["Imperialists' Reactionary Offensive and Tripartite Military Aggressive System"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today lays bare the U.S. imperialists' military threat and blackmail against socialism and the insidious color of the three-way tieup between the United States, Japan and Souhh Korea.

The author of the article says:

The U.S. imperialists are now trying to shake the conviction of socialism and cause politico-ideological confusions among the people through their false smear propaganda about the "superiority" of capitalism and the "crisis" of socialism so as to bring about any "change" in political and ideological aspects, while attempting to bring people to their knees by means of bribery. This is combined with a military method.

Today the main front of the imperialists' desperate military offensive is the Asia-Pacific region and its lever is the U.S.-Japan military alliance and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military aggressive system for the execution of the United States' Asia-Pacific strategy, Far East strategy in particular.

Regarding it as an important factor of realizing their world strategy to attack socialism from the East, the U.S. imperialists are keeping an operational posture to form a front of a nuclear attack in the Northeast Asian region and the Northwest Pacific region with the U.S.-Japan military alliance and the U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military system as a springboard and make a nuclear preemptive attack upon the socialist countries including Korea in these areas. They are actively mobilizing and using here the Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets.

As a result, Japan and South Korea have turned into a firstline nuclear attack base and a base of the political and ideological offensives of the U.S. imperialists against socialism.

The United States and Japan are tied up with "community of destiny" in opposing socialism and communism.

The former considers the latter to be an unparalleled ally in its Asia-Pacific strategy, an anti-communist military strategy. The Japanese reactionaries who had been historically engrossed in militarist aggression with the backing of the big power are actively following the anti-communist line of the U.S., strengthening their alliance with the latter.

The South Korean puppets, faithful stooges of the U.S. and Japan and anti-communist hysterics, are joining them in its implementation so that a U.S.-Japan-South Korea military tieup is brought into shape.

The United States has fabricated "threat" from the socialist countries and is kicking up row of nuclear threat and blackmail more viciously, contending that it cannot withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea and the Asia-Pacific region to deter it.

This is an unpardonable criminal act of going against the trend of the era.

Ministry Spokesman Urges U.S. Troop Withdrawal

SK1304111190 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Pyongyang April 13 (KCNA)—If the United States wants detente and peace on the Korean peninsula, it should sincerely approach our proposal for phased and balanced disarmament, put forth a realistic troop pullout proposal in keeping wimh the trend of the present times and take a practical step for its implementation.

So said a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in his answer today to the question raised by a KCNA reporter on the proposal of the United States and the South Korean authorities for "three-stage reduction".

He noted:

The U.S. Defence Department and the South Korean puppet Defence Ministry some time ago agreed upon and made public a "three-stage reduction proposal", in which they said they would cut the armed forces by 7,000 men in the first stage by 1993. And they would be "noncombatants" who do not affect the combat capacity at all. And they failed to state the number of the military strength to be "cut" in the second and third stages and, worse still, did not set the last year of the third stage which is supposed to begin in 1996.

This notwithstanding, the United States and South Korean authorities claim that this proposal would make a contribution to the relaxation of the tension on the Korean peninsula. But this is nothing but a deceptive drama.

Their "three-stage reduction proposal is designed to effectively "redeploy" the U.S. Forces present in South Korea and ship more new military equipment there under the cloak of "reduction".

This is also aimed at misleading public opinion and lulling ever growing anti-U.S. sentiments among the South Korean people and their demand for the withdrawal of the U.S. Forces.

We will, in the future, too, make persevering efforts for the realisation of phased disarmament on the Korean peninsula.

South Korea

DPRK Offers Condition for Nuclear Verification

SK1504131890 Seoul Television Service in Korean 1200 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Report by correspondent Yi Yun-song from Tokyo]

[Text] North Korea, which has been refusing to allow the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] to conduct on-the-spot verification, is reported to be demanding, in return for its acceptance of verification, that nuclear-possessing countries sign a treaty with nonnuclear-possessing countries to the effect that the former shall not use nuclear weapons against the latter. A Japanese Foreign Ministry source disclosed this today, adding that the IAEA recently contacted North Korean delegates in Vienna, Austria in connection with the issue of nuclear nonproliferation.

International nuclear weapons experts analyzed that North Korea is demanding the signing of this practically impossible treaty as a precondition for allowing verification to postpone joining the IAEA verification treaty until completing the development of nuclear weapons on its own.

DPRK Nuclear Weapons Attempt Termed 'Suicide'

SK1504053690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 15 Apr 90 p 2

[Report on an interview with Mikhail Titarenko, director of the Far East Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences, by reporter Kim Song-yong on 14 April; place not given]

[Text] "The biggest obstacle to the reunification of North and South Korea is the fact that they have not been able to remove mutual mistrust. Even though they are independent political and economic entities, North and South Korea have not recognized such a status of the other. This is why various reunification proposals that the two sides have advanced on approximately 500 occasions have come to nothing. I think that once mutual trust is fostered, these reunification proposals which have been rejected by the other side can become realistic reunification proposals."

So said Mikhail Titarenko in connection with the reunification of the Korean peninsula on 14 April. Titarenko, the 56-year-old director of the Far East Institute under the USSR Academy of Sciences who is visiting Korea at the invitation of Hanyang University's Chinese and Soviet Affairs Institute, whose director is Yu Se-hui, also stressed that for North and South Korea to recognize each other's existence will be the first step toward reunification.

Director Titarenko mentioned a wide range of issues, including the alleviation of tension on the Korean peninsula and changes in the situation in the North and other areas.

Here are the questions and his answers:

[Kim] President Gorbachev recently said that he would make efforts to normalize North-South Korean relations. Korean people consider this very encouraging. As one of the formulators of the Soviet Union's Far East policies, what do you think are the preconditions for alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula?

[Titarenko] The Korean peninsula and Germany are different on two counts. First of all, division on the Korean peninsula is a byproduct of the Cold War, while tension on the Korean peninsula is a byproduct of the Korean War [as published]. Second of all, East and West Germany have recognized each other, also, on the diplomatic front. However, North and South Korea have refused to recognize each other.

As a result, mutual mistrust between North and South Korea has been intensified, and various reunification proposals that have been advanced on approximately 500 occasions have come to nothing.

What North and South Korea should do in order to promote an atmosphere for the reunification of the Korean peninsula is to recognize each other's existence and foster trust. Then, I think, North and South Korea will be able to sit together at a negotiating table and begin full-fledged discussions on reunification.

[Kim] Sources well versed in North Korean affairs think it inevitable for North Korea to change after Kim Il-song dies. What do you think of this?

[Titarenko] Such judgment appears to be premature. Kim Il-song is still healthy and there is no sign at all of North Korean changes. Kim Il-song will effect changes if he thinks it necessary to do so. However, any change will be effected only when conditions for such a change are promoted.

[Kim] President Gorbachev recently said that it is time for countries that surround the Korean peninsula to make efforts to alleviate tension on the Korean peninsula. What efforts are the Soviet Union making to this end?

[Titarenko] Profound discussions on this issue are underway in the Soviet Union. However, I know that no joint efforts among countries are being made. The Soviet Union proposed six-way talks among the Soviet Union, China, the United States, Japan, North Korea, and South Korea to discuss the issue of promoting trust and disarmament on the Korean peninsula. However, I know no other country has responded to this. If other countries had advanced such a proposal, the Soviet Union would have readily accepted it.

[Kim] It is reported that in Yongbyon, North Korea is building a nuclear fuel reprocessing plant capable of producing plutonium, which is necessary for manufacturing nuclear weapons. Some people worry that this may cause a competition on the Korean peninsula to develop nuclear weapons. What do you think of this?

[Titarenko] Even after it manufactures nuclear weapons, North Korea will not be able to find a place to test them, will it? Even if it tests nuclear weapons in a third country, this will be immediately spotted. If North Korea attempts to manufacture nuclear weapons, this would be nothing but suicide. I think that North Korea's refusal to agree to an inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency has caused such a concern.

[Kim] Does the Soviet Union pressure North Korea to open up?

[Titarenko] We do not force North Korea to achieve perestroyka. Whether or not North Korea adopts a reformist policy is its internal matter.

[Kim] When do you think Korea and the Soviet Union will establish diplomatic relations?

[Titarenko] The establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries depends upon to what extent Korean businesses will fulfill their promises to the Soviet Union. This is because, if these promises are not fulfilled, the Soviet people may believe that Korea has used a Soviet card in putting pressures on North Korea.

British Analyst in Seoul Sees DPRK Changes

SK1404040490 Seoul YONHAP in English 0232 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (YONHAP)—A change in North Korea's leadership is not far away and when it comes the disappearance of top leader Kim Il-song will cause an upheaval in the hard-line communist state, a British analyst predicted Friday [13 April].

"The start point for all the change in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe was a change in leadership. A real change in North Korean leadership cannot be far away. This may not initially produce new policies, but one of the last of the hardline communist leaders would have gone, leaving his country in a changing world and almost certain fluidity behind him," said Kenneth Hunt, deputy director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) based in London.

Hunt made the remarks during a discussion session hosted by the Korean Press Institute. "A resolution of the problems in the Korean peninsula could be no more improbable than was the ending of the division of Germany even late last year," he said.

The British analyst advised South Korea to continue its efforts for social interchange and business contact with North Korea, saying such efforts had a great impact in Germany. "It must be to have contacts with the North. West Germany really brought many of its contacts through subventions of one sort or another to the East German Government. Perhaps chinks in the Demilitarized Zone should be sought even if they are politically costly," he said.

He forecast that Kim will transfer power to his son Chong-il as he wants but that the junior Kim is unlikely to stay in power for long because of pressure against the hereditary transfer both inside and outside North Korea.

Mentioning the possibility of the Soviet Union as a mediator between the two Koreas, Hunt said Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev hopes to solve the problems on the Korean peninsula but it will be hard for him to act because he should be conscious of China and there are limits to how much influence he can bring to bear on Kim Il-song.

It will be a long time before North Korea has a nuclear capability and there is no proof that the North has the sophisticated reactor essential for the production of nuclear weapons, Hunt said.

North Handicrafts To Go on Sale in Seoul

SK1304085590 Seoul YONHAP in English 0824 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP)—South Korea's largest ever exhibition of North Korean handicrafts opens on Wednesday [18 Apr] at Lotte department store here. Highlights of the exhibition will be pottery, paintings of powdered stone and embroidery purchased by Lotte from the communist North, with which the capitalist South remains technically at war. Dialogue between the two sides is on and off.

Organizers said the 15,800 articles, valued at 260 million won (371,430 U.S. dollars), were shipped to the South via a recently opened direct sea route with China. The North Korean flag carrier Osandok transported the items from the North Korean port of Haeju to the Chinese port of Dairen, where the Panamanian flag vessel Mild Splendour picked them up and sailed for South Korea.

According to Korea Trading Internal Inc., the importing agent, most of the items bear the names and autographs of North Korean artisans. Most items are for sale but a few, including a 1.2-meter-tall hand-made vase, will be exhibited on a not-for-sale basis.

North's Preparations for Kim Il-song's Birthday

SK1404034090 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] North Korea, defying the world tide of reform and openness, is fanatic about preparations for its most festive holiday, the birthday of its "great leader" Kim Il-song, who turns 78 tomorrow, across the entire country.

Kim's birthday, April 15, is observed as a national holiday. Beginning from his 62nd birthday in 1974, North Korea elevated it to "the most festive holiday of the nation" under decree 469 of the Central People's Committee. North Koreans, since then, have had two days off to celebrate the day when their "great leader" was born, holding various extravagant events, including international art performances.

This year is no exception. Work to beautify the surroundings of "Mangyong-dae" in Pyongyang, birth place of Kim, is under way with inhabitants from across the nation planting various kinds of flowers and plants.

North Korean people are also praying for a long life for Kim, laying wreaths before his bronze statues erected across the nation.

A highlight of birthday programs is the "relay of loyalty letters." Students and youths from the Social Workers and Students Union relay letters pledging their loyalty to Kim Il-song to Mangyong-dae from six different places. Each group is made up of the same number of runners as the age of Kim.

In a bid to boost the festive mood and to have the people feel Kim's "benevolence," North Korean authorities also give special rations to the people, such as meat, liquor, cookies and daily necessities.

Kim Il-song Health Facilities Reported

SK1504011890 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Apr 90 p 3

[Text] North Korean leader Kim Il-song is the only client of a clandestine, but ultramodern clinic located in an enclave at a mountain near Pyongyang, intelligence sources said. The clinic has a medical team of about 3,000 experts in health, therapy and food science for the aged North Korean leader whose 78th birthday falls today, according to the sources.

The sources added that the only other person being cared for at the sanitarium is Kim Chong-il, son and heir-apparent to Kim Il-song who has ruled North Korea since the end of the Japanese colonial yoke in 1945.

The secret clinic, only identified by its official title as "Basic Science Research Institute," is believed to be one of several organizations operating for the health of Kim Il-song, along with the "First Farm" on the western outskirts of Pyongyang that produces chemical-free rice, vegetable and fruit.

An information analysis shows that there are also medical facilities at Kim's residence in the North Korean capital and several other "presidential palaces" located in scenic and remote areas.

Kim Il-song, suffers from hardness of hearing, prostatitis and other ailments, but is in good health for his age, the sources added.

PRC Admits 'Limit' of Influence on North

SK1604130090 Seoul YONHAP in English 1232 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—Some Chinese leaders have recently shown "displeasure" at rapid progress of the relations between South Korea and the Soviet Union, a senior South Korean lawyer who has just returned from Beijing said.

Yi Pyong-ho, president of the Asia-Pacific lawyers Association of Korea, said Monday that Xi Zhong-xun, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, and other Chinese leaders warned that signs of rapid progress in the Seoul-Moscow relations, including a visit to Moscow by a high-powered South Korean delegation headed by ruling party co-leader Kim Yong-sam, would inflict "adverse effects" on the relations between Seoul and Beijing.

Yi said Xi made the remarks in a meeting Wednesday with four South Korean delegates to the fourth conference of the Asia-Pacific lawyers associations held in Beijing March 9-13. Yi also said that Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xue-qian admitted in the same meeting that there is an "unmistakable" limit to the diplomatic influence that China can exert on North Korea.

"As far as I know, North Korea is seldom affected by external influence, regardless whether it is exerted by China or the Soviet Union," Wu was quoted as saying. Wu reportedly stressed that reunification of the Korean peninsula hinges on the self-reliant efforts of the two Koreas to expand dialogue.

Touching on Seoul-Beijing relations, Wu was known to have said, "China will consider its relations with South Korea on a gradual basis." Asked to predict the timing of the setup of a diplomatic tie between Seoul and Beijing, Wu extended a vague answer by saying, 'It will be possible when it would not hurt the stability and peace in the Korean peninsula," according to Yi.

Turning to China's future policy, Wu hinted that China would continue efforts to open its gate but on a step-by-step basis. Wu brushed aside the possibility of China taking pure free market economy system immediately, by saying that Beijing would adopt a mixed system that combines the merits of the capitalist market economy and state-controlled economy.

Yi said Wu, Xi and three other Chinese leaders met the South Korean lawyers for about 23 minutes Wednesday morning at Beijing's Shangrila hotel. The conversation was to be attended by Premier Li Peng but he failed to show up because he had to go on a tour of work in a provincial area, Yi said.

North, South Soccer Teams To Meet in Beijing

SK1104012490 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Apr 90 p 11

[Excerpts] Beijing (AP)—National teams from China, Japan, South Korea and North Korea will meet in Beijing this July to inaugurate a new biennial soccer tournament, the Asian Football Confederation said Monday.

Tan Sri Haji Hamzah, the Malaysian president of the AFC, told a news conference that the first Marlboro Dynasty Cup will be held at Beijing Workers Stadium from July 27 to Aug. 3. [passage omitted]

Tournament organizer Peter Velappan said the tournament will provide a rare chance for teams from the two rival states of Korea to meet on the soccer field.

DPRK, China Foreign Ministers' Talks Viewed

SK1404034290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (AFP)—Pyongyang's official media Friday reported on talks between the North Korean and Chinese foreign ministers but did not specify whether they had reaffirmed their longstanding objections to the "two Koreas" policy. The Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) and Pyongyang Radio, both monitored here, said North Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen met in Beijing Thursday.

Analysts here said it was unusual that the two hardline Communist allies had refrained from underscoring their agreement on the Korea qeustion, adding that it could possibly signal reluctance on the Chinese side.

Kim and Qian exchanged "in-depth views" on matters of expanding bilateral ties, easing tensions on the Korean peninsula and "forbidding any attempt to perpetuate the division of Korea through the creation of 'two Koreas,'" KCNA said.

They also discussed ways of "removing the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and preserving peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region." The two foreign ministers stressed "the need to further consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in light of the current situation," KCNA added.

Pyongyang Radio broadcast an identical news item.

Chinese Economic Delegation To Visit Seoul

SK1604023890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0221 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 16 (YONHAP)—China has agreed to send its first large economic delegation to South Korea since the crackdown on pro-democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square last June, according to officials at the International Private Economic Council of Korea (IPECK).

The Liaoning chapter of the China Council for Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) will dispatch a 17-man delegation to host a joint seminar with IPECK on economic cooperation between Korea and the Chinese province. The delegation, to be led by the chapter's vice chairman, will meet Korean businessmen to discuss bilateral trade and investment in China, IPECK officials said.

Shenyang and Dalian cities also have proposed sending economic missions to Korea, they said.

With an exchange of trade offices pending between the two nations, programs to improve the circumstances for bilateral economic cooperation could be formulated through the joint seminar, the IPECK officials said.

Japanese Press Reports Korean Games Plan

SK1104012690 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Apr 90 p 11

[Text] Tokyo (AFP)—The Korean Olympic Committee plans to call on its north Korean counterpart to stage bilateral sporting meetings anywhere on the Korean Peninsula, the KYODO news agency said Monday.

KYODO quoted Kim Chong-yul, president of the Korean committee, as saying that he would present the proposal to north Korean officials during September's Asian Games in Beijing. He proposed that each meeting should be for a single sport, KYODO said. Inter-Korean talks on forming a single team for the Asian Games broke down last month.

Kim said the event-by-event meetings would break the ground for a united Korean team in the future, the agency said.

Scuffle Swells Into 'International Incident'

SK1404065890 Seoul YONHAP in English 0535 GMT 14 Apr 90

[By Kim Hyong-kun]

[Text] Seoul, April 14 (OANA-YONHAP)—An awkward follow-up by U.S Military officials, a slow Police investigation and reckless news reports have inflated a minor confrontation between a group of Koreans and U.S servicemen into an international incident.

On April 9, the American news agency ASSOCIATED PRESS [AP], citing U.S military authorities, said "a midnight mob" of Koreans had inflicted minor injuries on two U.S Military Police officers and a civilian employee at 1:20 a.m. on April 8 in the Itaewon district of Seoul. AP said the reason a large number of Koreans had turned on the Americans was under investigation.

A day later, several daily newspapers in Seoul reported that the U.S civilian, who had by then been identified as Kenneth W. McGowan, had driven over the foot of Paek Pong-hun, who was standing in the road trying to hail a Taxi, and that the car's wing mirror had struck the four-year-old son of one of Paek's eight companions.

According to later reports in the Korean press, two U.S Military Policemen [MP] in a patrol car arrived on the scene as the Koreans stopped McGowan's Toyota and one of the MPs struck Paek on the arm with his club while brandishing his pistol threateningly. About 200 angry Koreans gathered to attack the Americans and their cars, inflicting minor injuries, the reports said.

Whether the MP drew his pistol or just touched it, the image of an ugly American soldier "brandishing" his weapon at innocent civilians caught the attention of Koreans, who would never tolerate a Korean policeman drawing his weapon on U.S civilians.

On Wednesday, the U.S military paper STARS AND STRIPES took the opposite tack in its report, headlined "Americans Flee Mob in Seoul," and the United States Forces Korea (USFK) distributed to Korean press organizations its own version of the scuffle. Use of the word "mob" in describing a group of law-abiding Koreans further stimulated the Korean press, as vernacular reports proved later.

STARS AND STRIPES and the USFK press release elaborated on how the Koreans "began beating and kicking the vehicle, shattering windows and causing significant damage to the car's body" and why the MPs "were unable to control the sense [as received] without the use of some force to protect themselves."

Neither, however, offered a reason for the heated tempers, saying the Koreans "suddenly attacked them and their vehicle."

The military daily came out with a more detailed report on the cause of the melee on Thursday [12 April], citing a Korean investigator as saying that McGowan's car ran over Paek's foot as he tried to negotiate his way through a large crowd of pedestrians wandering in the street. But neither the U.S. nor Korean investigators would comment on reports in Seoul newspapers that the crowd turned on the MPs after one of them pulled his pistol and waved it threateningly, the report added.

As for the on-the-scene investigation on Tuesday [10 April], the paper quoted "a Korean police spokesman" as saying, "McGowan took part in the investigation and the two MPs stayed away because 'there were too many news reporters observing'." But the foreign affairs' department at Yongsan Police Station, which is in charge of the Itaewon area, flatly denied the report, saying neither McGowan nor any of the other Americans involved had shown up while all five Koreans had, so that the on-scene investigation had to be called off.

On Thursday, USFK announced that it had placed the central Itaewon area off limits to American soldiers, civilian employees and their dependents from midnight to 5 A.M. beginning on Friday [13 April] to safeguard the health and welfare of USFK personnel. "When lives are at stake, no measure is too extreme," it said.

Aggravated by the statement, over a dozen Seoul newspapers on Friday dealt with the curfew in a barrage of criticism, quoting the USFK news release. What most infuriated the Korean newspapers and rallied other so-far-silent Korean dailies to join the press furore was the claim in the statement that "in this case, the two MPs involved had acted properly."

"The incident, which was chiefly caused by differences in customs and language barriers, is a mountain made out of a mole hill seeing that the latest USFK measures included the curfew," the state-run SEOUL SINMUN said in a commentary. The daily quoted Paek and denizens of Itaewon who witnessed the clash as saying they could not understand why USFK officials, who should apologize for the incident, had placed the area off limits.

"It is deplorable that Koreans must be made to endure suffering in their own country just because they cannot communicate with foreigners in a foreign language," another morning paper editorialized.

The three U.S military servicemen reported to Yongsan Police Station Friday as asked, but they refused to make statements except in writing and were sent back to their barracks, the foreign affairs section of the police station said.

The final decision on taking their statements is up to the prosecution, but they are expected to be booked without physical detention around April 16 and will be treated under the regulations of the Status of Forces Agreement, which denies Korean courts jurisdiction over U.S military personnel unless the Korean Government judges it to be crucial, said a police officer who declined to be named.

In a separate but related statement issued by the National Police Headquarters on Friday, police booked 870 military and civilian members of the U.S Armed Forces on various charges and transferred five others to U.S authority last year, but none was put behind bars.

'Turning Point' Seen in Ties

SK1404033290 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 14 Apr 90 p 6

[Editorial: "Aftermath of Itaewon Incident"]

[Text] We really do not want any sentimental aggravation between Korean and American people as a result of just a scuffle between Korean passers-by and U.S. Forces Korea (USFK) personnel on a busy Itaewon street recently.

According to the Korean police and U.S. military authorities probing the incident, which occurred shortly after 1 a.m. last Sunday, several Koreans and Americans were injured because of the high emotions and language barriers at the scene. The conflict occurred when an American civilian employee assigned to the Eighth U.S. Army reportedly hit three Koreans with his car and tried to flee. At that time, two U.S. soldiers aboard a military police patrol car happened on the scene, and stopped to look into the case, according to a news release from the USFK authorities.

The news release said the American employee identified as Kenneth McGowan and two Americans in the MP [military police] vehicle were not drunk at the time on the basis of a blood alcohol test, refuting the Korean allegation that they were.

On the other hand, the Koreans involved in the scuffle were quoted as saying that the U.S. civilian employee must have been drunk and the MPs wielded clubs and even pulled their pistols, brandishing them at the Korean victims, who had been hailing a taxi, threateningly. Then the U.S. soldiers returned to their patrol car but the "angry" Korean crowd surrounded it and beat on it, smashing windows.

Notable are several factors concluded by the investigators to have contributed to the severity of the originally trifling incident. The factors included the language barrier between the Koreans and Americans involved, and the congested manner in which not a few Koreans stand in the road and block traffic while calling taxis especially deep at night, sometimes exposing themselves to traffic mishaps.

Yet, it is regrettable to learn that the USFK placed the Itaewon entertainment district off-limits between midnight and 5 a.m. to all American military and civilian personnel, and their dependents for an indefinite period yesterday.

Undeniably,the USFK is urged in earnest to cooperate with the Korean authorities in a thorough investigation of the undesirable incident. Accordingly the U.S. side is called upon to explain why it reportedly rejected an offer for a joint Korea-U.S. on-the-scene probe last Tuesday.

The off-limits restriction is said intended to safeguard the health and welfare of American personnel.

At the same time, Korean police ought to deal with the case fairly and duly to respect the Status of Forces Agreement between the two close allies. The case derived from nothing but a trifling happening which took place between an allegedly ruthless car driver and passers-by slightly injured by him. But the American MPs may have misunderstood the Korean traffic victims as rather ruthless hooligans harassing innocent Americans, given the fact that the MPs were trying to block the path of the protesting Koreans chasing the fleeing American personnel.

Based on this fact-finding through hitherto investigation of the case, the two sides are advised to jointly announce the true picture of the incident and to have any person who should be held responsible for the conflict make a sincere apology for his mistakes, intentional or not. In addition, all responsible for the mishap should be sincere in compensating for the losses of the real victims.

It is indeed undesirable to view the case as a matter of emotional conflict between the two nations in connection with anti-American sentiments held by a very small number of Koreans. But it is absolutely distorted and far from true to say, as some foreign news reports had it, that "several Korean rioters with anti-American feelings attacked U.S. soldiers," omitting the tracing of the incident's origin and process.

We should be rational and prudent in dealing with any matter, doing away with any prejudices and distortion of facts. With this opportunity as a turning point, both nations will hopefully readjust and develop their friendly relationship as "mature partners and companions" by expediting their delayed work of rectifying unfair provisions of the present Status of Forces Agreement lopsidedly in disfavor of Korea.

'Stumbling Blocks' in Aviation Talks With U.S.

SK1304112390 Seoul YONHAP in English 1021 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the United States tripped over one of the oldest stumbling blocks in their aviation relations Friday [13 Apr], ending a five-day discussion in Seoul without a positive result. The focus of the aviation talks was additional flight rights for Korean air to four destinations in the United States, Korea's opening of the computerized reservations system to U.S. carriers and establishment of an exclusive cargo terminal for U.S. planes in Korea.

The Korean side was headed by Son Chun-yong, director general of the Foreign Ministry's International Trade Bureau, and the U.S. delegation by Charles Angevine, deputy assistant secretary of state for transportation affairs.

Emerging from the final session of the talks, which had been extended by one day, Son said the U.S. side had initially showed a flexible attitude on the Korean position in recognition of Seoul's accommodation to the U.S. calls but refused the proposed additional flight rights for Korean Air. He blamed a sudden change of attitude on active lobbying by the U.S. airlines.

The Korean demand for beyond rights to destinations in Brazil, Mexico and other Latin American countries was also rejected.

The two sides will determine the date and venue of the next talks through diplomatic channels, officials said.

Korea and the United States exchanged a memorandum of understanding on Korea's traffic rights to Chicago and other U.S. cities in 1980 but have so far failed to implement it in spite of repeated talks.

Opposition Criticizes 'Stalled' Residence Issue

OW1304063490 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 KYODO—A South Korean opposition party Friday criticized Japan over the stalled bilateral negotiations on the legal status of third-generation Korean residents in Japan, and said President No Tae-u should cancel his scheduled Tokyo visit if the issue is not resolved.

The Party for Peace and Democracy, led by Kim Tae-chung, said in a statement that Japan's continued failure to grant permanent resident status and other legal rights to third-generation Koreans shows "the country has not reflected on its past crimes." "We cannot but feel resentment over the issue," it said.

Japan colonized Korea between 1910 and 1945 and forced Koreans to go to Japan and work as cheap labor, especially during World War II. An estimated 680,000 Koreans currently live in Japan, which grants permanent residency only to first- and second-generation Koreans in Japan.

Seoul has demanded that Tokyo grant such a right to children of second-generation Koreans born since January 17, 1971. Other demands include abolition of a fingerprinting requirement as part of the compulsory registration of non-Japanese residents and deportation measures against those convicted of crimes.

The South Korean Government had made settlement of the status issue a precondition for No's first Japan trip, but last week softened its stance, separating the issue from No's visit, scheduled for May 24-26. Seoul's mass media and opposition groups have been critizing the policy shift.

Japan's justice and foreign ministries have said they are "positively" considering the matter but have not formally agreed to South Korean demands made in a series of bilateral talks.

The PPD statement demanded that the South Korean Government adopt a firm stance over the matter and asked No not to visit Japan until it is resolved. The statement also rapped Japan as "exceptionally inhumane" for "deserting" Korean survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 and other Koreans in Sakhalin, a former Japanese territory occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II.

PPD Urges No Tae-u To Cancel Japanese Trip

SK1304063290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0614 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP)—A South Korean opposition party, accusing Japan of being unrepentant of its "unparalleled" war crimes, has urged President No Tae-u to postpone his visit to Japan until Tokyo agrees to improve the legal status of Koreans born in Japan and meets other major demands.

"A recent move by the Japanese Government to take a tough stand on the issue of the legal status of third-generation Korean residents reveals a lack of repentence for the crimes that Japan committed in the past," the Party for Peace and Democracy said in a statement issued Friday.

"Japan's reluctance to provide due treatment for descendants of Koreans who were forcibly taken to Japan is in stark contrast to the lenient attitude Americans took to Japanese-Americans even after they were attacked by Japan," party spokesman Kim Tae-sik said.

Kim accused Japan of failing to pay due attention to koreans injured at Hiroshima and Nagasaki and even to Koreans who were taken as forced labor to Sakhalin.

"Japan's negligence in attending to the suffering it has inflicted upon Koreans is an inhumane act unparalleled by any other country in the world," he said.

Visit of Japanese Former Premier Reported

OW1504071990 Tokyo KYODO in English 0643 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 15 KYODO—Former Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita arrived from Tokyo on Sunday on a three-day visit for talks with South Korean Government and opposition party leaders. Takeshita's visit was to mark his inauguration as president of the Japan-South Korean Parliamentarians' League.

The former premier was accompanied by a six-member entourage, including Ken Harada, senior vice president of the league, and Saburo Tsukamoto, former chairman of the opposition Democratic Socialist Party (DSP) and a vice president of the lawmakers' group.

Takeshita will meet President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Kang Yong-hun Monday. He has also arranged meetings with Kim Yong-sam, co-leader of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy. During the talks with No, Takeshita will stress his group's efforts to make No's planned visit to Japan in May a success, Takeshita's aides said.

Takeshita and his party are scheduled to return to Japan on Tuesday.

Takeshita said in a press conference with South Korean reporters at Seoul's Kimpo Airport that he intends to exert his political influence to settle stalled bilateral negotiations on the legal status of third-generation Korean residents in Japan. Takshita said, "We should tackle the issue with the utmost efforts to provide a favorable situation toward a smooth settlement."

Third generation Korean residents in Japan, who are the children of Koreans born in Japan on Jaunary 17, 1971, or later, have limited legal and citizenship rights in Japan. There are now only three third-generation Koreans in Japan.

An estimated 680,000 Koreans currently live in Japan but the Japanese Government grants permanent residency only to first- and second-generation Koreans in Japan. Takeshita indicated a settlement of the status issue is essential for further promoting Seoul-Tokyo relations, saying "I hope the president's planned visit to Japan will bear fruit. I think we will discuss the issue during a meeting with President No."

Koreans in Japan Protest Plans for No's Trip

SK1304023890 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Apr 90 pp 2, 3

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—The Korean community in Japan is up in arms over an attempt by the south Korean government to wriggle out of a policy of linking an official visit to Japan by President No Tae-u to progress in negotiations on the legal status of Koreans born in Japan but with Korean nationality.

The south Korean Embassy and organizations of Korean residents in Tokyo have been flooded with telephone inquiries and protests since Foreign Minister Choe Ho-chung hinted Friday that Seoul would drop agreement on the legal status issue as a precondition for No's Tokyo trip next month. Choe said negotiations with the Japanese government would continue after the visit in search of a fundamental solution of the issue. The deadline for the negotiations on third-generation Koreans is Jan. 16 next year.

Choe's remarks suggested that the government had backtracked from its position that the outstanding diplomatic issue should be settled before No could visit Japan. Earlier in the year, No directed the Foreign Ministry to make efforts to settle the issue, hinting that his visit might be shelved unless the question was solved.

During a symposium of Korean businessmen in Japan Friday, suggestions were made that No's visit should be opposed or postponed if Choe's remarks were true. Seven Korean consultants commissioned by the Seoul government for advice on the issue are threatening to resign and will meet at the embassy Friday to discuss what to do.

A few civil rights groups, which have campaigned against the fingerprinting of foreigners, are planning protests against the Korean government's change of position. Ending fingerprinting is another one of the several Korean demands.

Protesters charge that Choe's remarks have discouraged Korean residents, who were watching the negotiations closely. "It is beyond understanding why the foreign minister made such remarks when both sides are in a tug-of-war over the issue," said Son Chong-in, director of the international department of the Korean Residents Association in Japan.

Kim Kyong-tuk, a lawyer who heads the movement for Koreans' legal status, said, "It was undesirable for the Foreign Ministry to change its policy in the middle of the talks. It would be better to postpone President No's visit to Japan once again rather than changing the position." No postponed his visit twice last year due to Japan's internal situation.

Moscow Reveals 'Corrected' Kim Il-song Past

SK1504112690 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 13 Apr 90 p 5

[Article by reporter O Tae-chin: "Kim Il-song's Career Under Reexamination"]

[Text] Having increasingly criticized the North Korean system, Soviet mass media have finally revealed and corrected a considerable part of the career of "Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese partisan struggle"—one of the most sensitive issues to the North Korean regime, connected with its legitimacy. This is worth paying attention to.

Soviet mass media have recently criticized the authoritarian attitude of the North Korean regime by placing specific emphasis on the great contribution of Soviet troops in the Korean war. In the wake of this, they have shifted the target of criticism onto Kim's anti-Japanese partisan profile. This is interpreted as an organizational attempt to depress the North Korean regime which has undermined the strategic interests of the Soviet Union by defying the worldwide open-door mood.

A recent edition of "Argumenty I Facty," an influential Soviet weekly, has reported that unlike North Korea's assertion that Kim Il-song achieved liberation from Japan as the general and commander of the anti-Japanese partisan army, he commanded a partisan unit as captain of the Soviet Army.

Depreciation of the Authentic Value of "North Korean History of War"

Through Moscow radio on 10 April, the Soviet Union quoted the report of the weekly, thus depreciating the weight of an important part in North Korea's history of war which maintains that from the late thirties up to the liberation, Kim Il-song led the anti-Japanese struggle in Manchuria and over the entire area of the Korean peninsula. In view of these reports by Soviet media, we can review how North Korea's historical materials have embellished, exaggerated, and fabricated Kim Il-song's activities and identity before the liberation.

The generations who have received an anticommunism-oriented education believe that Kim Il-song is an imposter who borrowed the name of "anti-Japanese fighter Kim Il-song," or the "boss of bandits." However, some scholars have argued using reliable sources that Kim Il-song was actually a cadre of an anti-Japanese partisan group under the command of the CPC during the period of the late thirties, and was one of the anti-Japanese fighters who fought, using the name of Kim Il-song.

Kim Chun-yop, Yang Ho-min, So Tae-suk, and other domestic scholars, and Yi Sang-cho and Yim Un, who served the North Korean regime as cadres during the initial period of the regime and now live in the Soviet Union, cite existing materials or have testified that although Kim Il-song's career in the anti-Japanese struggle is trivial, he actually did fight against Japan. They contend that it is more persuasive to disclose what Kim Il-song did as it is and argue over the falsehood of the "history of Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese struggle" than to blindly slander him.

According to historical materials on the activities of Chinese communist partisans in the east Manchurian area during the thirties, Kim Il-song was a soldier of the Second Independent Division of the Second Army of the Northeast Manchurian People's Army under the command of the Northeast Special Committee of the CPC in May 1934. In October 1935, after the Northeast Manchurian People's Army expanded into the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army, he commanded the Third Division of the Second Army of the First Route Army. A division commander is identical to a battalion commander-level officer in terms of the modern military rank system.

Active Participation in Small-Scale Battles

For three or four years since 1936, Kim Il-song actively took part in small-scale battles. Except for this, there is nothing else to add to his background as an anti-Japanese fighter. He is reported to have crossed the Amnok River and entered Pochonbo village where he shot six Japanese policemen to death in June 1937.

When the communist guerrilla units in the Manchurian region were forced to retreat after being defeated by the

Japanese Kanto Army's punitive expedition, Kim Il-song was among the members of about 200 small units of the Northeast Anti-Japanese United Army that fled to the Soviet Maritime Province. These guerrillas were arrested by the Soviet Border Garrison, detained for a while in Okeanskaya Field School, and then were transferred to the political surveillance department under the direct control of the Far Eastern Command of the Soviet Army. The political surveillance department of the Far Eastern Command of the Soviet Army housed these guerrilla units in the military barracks built in (Viyatsk) along the Korean-Soviet border and began training them as members of a patrol unit dubbed the 88th Special Brigade as part of preparations for a showdown with the Japanese Army in the fall.

Among the more or less 200 members of this unit were about 60 Koreans, including their wives, and Kim Il-song was made the commander of the First Battalion with the insignia of a Soviet Army captain. In addition to Kim Il-song, there were four more Koreans who wore the insignia of Soviet Army captain: Kang Kon, commander of the Fourth Battalion, Choe Yong-kon, political commissar in the Brigade, and Kim Chaek, commander of the political unit. Major Yi Tong-hwa was the highest among the ranking Korean officers in the Soviet Army.

The Soviet side conferred the Red Flag Combat medal on the four Korean officers, including Kim Il-song, in recognition of their service in the 88th Special Brigade and their patrol activity before sending them back to Korea in September 1945. The Soviet Union designated Kim Il-song as the leader of North Korea and made him debut in a mass rally held in Pyongyang on 14 October 1945.

This notwithstanding, historians in North Korea either exaggerated or fabricated Kim's activity during a period before he was admitted into the Soviet Army.

The North Korean historians have long fabricated Kim Il-song's background, saying that Kim founded "the Korean People's Revolutionary Army" in 1932 or that he established "the People's Revolutionary Government" in the guerrilla base. According to North Korea's "History Dictionary," the People's Government, under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, confiscated lands from the Japanese imperialists and pro-Japanese landowners and distributed them to the peasants free of charge, declared the eight-hour work day and the minimum wage system, abolished harsh taxes, and enforced a policy of guaranteeing men and women with equal rights and compulsory education system.

Differences in Views Held by the Soviet Union and North Korea

While insisting that the "People's Government" was in the guerrilla base in the period of 1932-36, the initial stage of the anti-Japanese armed struggle, North Korea has not been able to explain its size and, in particular, where it existed. In fact, this period of time corresponds to a period when Kim Il-song made himself a fighter in the guerrilla units after becoming a Communist Party member by applying for a membership in the Jilin Communist Youth League.

The "History Dictionary" states that Kim Il-song founded the Association of National Liberation by organizing the Anti-Japanese United National Front in May 1936 and had about 100 branches and nearly 200,000 members under his control in the Manchurian regions, Pyongyang, Nampo, Wonsan, Inchon, Seoul, and Pusan until national liberation. In the "History Dictionary" Kim Il-song is described as having placed the headquarters of the Association of National Liberation at a "secret camp on Mt Paektu," which has become today a "People's Holy Place," and as having liberated North Korea from the Japanese militarists with thunderous strikes by mobilizing all the partisan units across the nation. However, this period of time corresponds to one during which Kim Il-song took refuge in military barracks in (Byatsk) following his activity in the guerrilla units under control of the CPC.

It is at this juncture that the major difference between the views held by the Soviet press and North Korea's assertions emerges. The Soviet Union appreciates Kim Il-song's anti-Japanese activity only since the day he was admitted into the Soviet Army, while implicitly hinting that it was the Soviet Union that is responsible for the North Korean Government being organized with Kim at its center. On the contrary, central to North Korean assertions is that Kim's successful anti-Japanese activity in effect resulted in forging ties with the Soviet Union.

Soviet Coach To Train ROK Gymnastic Team

SK1104070790 Seoul YONHAP in English 0700 GMT 11 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—Nelli Kim, a gold medalist at the Montreal Olympic Games, is to arrive May 15 to coach South Korean gymnasts in preparation for the 1990 Beijing Asian Games, the Korea Gymnastic Association said Wednesday.

The Soviet Gymnastics Federation informed the Korean Association by telegram recently of its decision to send the Soviet-Korean gymnast to Seoul for three months, an official said.

After the Seoul Olympics in 1988, Korea invited three Soviet gymnastic coaches including Kim, who repeatedly expressed her desire to train Koreans.

The invitation was extended under an agreement reached by the sports ministers of the two countries in November 1988, when Korea's sports minister visited Moscow for talks on sports exchanges.

Company Joins Soviet Joint Hotel Venture

SK1304032290 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Seoul, April 13 (YONHAP)—The Samsung Group of South Korea and the Soviet Government have agreed to undertake a hotel joint venture in Moscow. Yi Pil-Kon, president of Samsung Co., signed the contract in Moscow on Wednesday with Nikolay Rusak, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports.

Samsung Construction Co. will start to remodel and refurbish a hotel used by sportsmen in June. To open in the latter half of 1991 exclusively for foreigners, the hotel will be managed jointly by the Soviet committee and by Samsung's Shilla Hotel in Seoul.

Samsung will spend 20 million U.S. dollars on the project and will share the hotel's 5 million dollars capital at a ratio of 51:49 with the committee. Sources in the group said Samsung plans for the hotel to be used by visiting Koreans, whose numbers are expected to swell as a result of expanding bilateral relations, particularly in the economic sector.

Samsung, one of the biggest business groups in South Korea, is seeking additional joint ventures in the fields of consumer goods, tourism and fish processing, the sources said. The group also plans to import Soviet technology for manufacturing chemicals.

Cambodia

Leaders Receive U.S. Senator Kerrey, Delegation

Hun Sen Meets Kerrey

BK1304120990 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, held talks with the visiting U.S. senatorial delegation headed by Senator Robert Kerrey of Nebraska at the cabinet building of the Council of Ministers on the afternoon of 12 April 1990. Present during the occasion were, among others, Comrades Sok An and Long Visalo, deputy foreign ministers of the State of Cambodia, and Chhang Song, Cambodian resident in the United States.

After exchanging greetings, Comrade Hun Sen said their visit to Cambodia at this time would enable the delegation to see clearly the real situation in Cambodia and the talks would enable the two sides to attain greater understanding, and particularly an understanding of the aspirations of the Cambodian people, who want peace more than any other people. Comrade Hun Sen and the delegation also discussed the process of past negotiations in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem as well as the role of the United Nations in the transitional period, the free and fair general elections to be organized by the United Nations, the question of Cambodia's sovereignty, the stance of the five superpowers regarding the Cambodian problem, and the question of foreign assistance to the warring Cambodian factions. Comrade Hun Sen stressed: We want to end all problems through an appropriate political solution.

On behalf of the delegation, Robert Kerrey said he was glad to be able to come to Cambodia and his delegation was interested in the well-being of the Cambodian people and the peoples of Indochina. In this sense, he wished that the Cambodian people would succeed in resolving politically the Cambodian problem. The conversation proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. During its stay in the State of Cambodia, the delegation was also granted an audience with Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the National Assembly, and Comrade General Tie Banh, minister of national defense.

Chea Sim Receives Delegation

BK1404073790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] On the morning of 13 April at the office of the National Assembly, Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, received a delegation of the U.S. Senate led by Robert Kerrey for talks on the situation in the country and the views of the State of Cambodia Government in the search for an appropriate political solution to the Cambodian problem.

Comrade Chea Sim told the delegation about the changes in the past 11 years in the State of Cambodia, which has made gradual progress—with the people's lofty pride—on the diplomatic front. Comrade Chairman Chea Sim stressed that the State of Cambodia's Government is flexible on its stance regarding the establishment of a Cambodian supreme national council for an interim period to solve the Cambodian problem politically. The comrade went on to say that the State of Cambodia's Government has shown its goodwill on the role and presence of the United Nations in organizing elections in Cambodia. Comrade Chea Sim also provided information on the activities of the State of Cambodia's National Assembly in the past 11 years, and clearly confirmed that even without a political solution in the near future, the State of Cambodia's National Assembly will go ahead with its elections for a new mandate in accordance with constitutional principles.

Ney Pena Receives Outgoing Cuban Ambassador

BK1304070790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] At the office of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission on the morning of 11 April, Comrade Ney Pena, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, received Comrade Viriato Diaz Mora, Cuban ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Cambodia, prior to his return to the Republic of Cuba at the end of his seven-year diplomatic mission to the State of Cambodia. The meeting proceeded for one and a half hours in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere permeated with unanimity on the mutual reports regarding the situation in each country and concerning changes in the world.

Comrade Ney Pena expressed satisfaction with the Cuban ambassador's mission, which has contributed to the brilliant development of Cambodian-Cuban friendship and solidarity. He also highly appraised and welcomed all achievements of the Cuban people in their protracted struggle. Comrade Ney Pena held that the Washington administration's maneuvers to sabotage Cuba violated international law and interfered in Cuba's internal affairs. He also stressed that the party and state of the State of Cambodia adopted a correct stance on ending the conflict in Cambodia through a political solution to give people time to rebuild the country, and that the obstacle to this solution is the criminal Pol Pot clique of the genocidal regime.

In his reply, Comrade Viriato Diaz Mora thanked the party and government of the State of Cambodia for providing favorable conditions for him to fulfill successfully his diplomatic mission in Cambodia. The comrade ambassador also appraised the all-around achievements of the Cambodian people who, in the past more than 11 years, have struggled arduously to rebuild their country under the correct leadership of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. He also stressed that the bonds of friendship and solidarity between our two countries would be further strengthened and expanded.

Goods Exchange Protocol Signed With Poland

BK1204130290 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0411 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Apr (SPK)—A protocol on goods exchanges between the Cambodian and Polish Governments was recently signed at the end of a three-day visit to Cambodia by a Polish trade delegation.

Signatories were Top Sam, Cambodian deputy minister of trade, and Amanowicz Stanislaw, head of the delegation and Poland's deputy minister of economic cooperation with foreign countries.

By virtue of the protocol, the Cambodian side will export to Poland rubber, sesame, soybean, and other items worth 500,000 rubles in exchange for motors, scales, cloth, spare parts, and other Polish goods worth 10,000 rubles.

During its stay, the Polish delegation was received by Tang Saroem, Cambodian minister of trade, and visited the national museum, the former royal palace, and the Tuol Sleng museum of genocidal crime.

Heng Samrin Sends Traditional New Year Message

BK1504091190 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Traditional New Year message of Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of State; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Greetings to the beloved clergy, compatriots, combatants, and cadres: On the occasion of the traditional New Year—the Year of the Horse—Saturday, the fourth day of the waning moon, Buddhist era 2533, on behalf of the party, state, front, and in my own name, I would like to convey greetings full of warm and most cordial sentiments, express sincere admiration, and wish all the best and happiness to all compatriots. In particular, I would like to convey greetings to cadres, combatants, militiamen, and defense workers who are carrying out missions on the frontline, sick and disabled combatants recuperating in hospitals, families of fallen combatants, militiamen, and defense workers, and families that have made efforts to resolutely and vigorously struggle and have made lofty sacrifices for the cause of defending and building the motherland, social and national achievements, and our people's peaceful life.

I would like to express profound thanks to all friendly countries throughout the world that have provided full support and assistance to the rebirth of the Cambodian nation and people for the past more than 11 years. I congratulate and wish all the best to ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the diplomatic corps, specialists, and international organizations that have provided support and moral and material assistance to the cause of restoring and developing the Cambodian land, and that, at present and in the future, will continue to provide assistance and support to our people. I also convey sentiments and New Year wishes to Cambodian compatriots abroad who have been paying attention to the motherland and striving to find every means to appropriately contribute to the cause of the Cambodian nation's rebirth.

Beloved compatriots, in the past Year of the Snake, thanks to the great efforts of the entire party, people, and Armed Forces, the assistance and support of compatriots and friends near and far, and progressive people throughout the world, our Cambodian people scored great successes in every field, particularly the resounding military victories of the Armed Forces and our people on the battlefield along the border in the western part of the motherland, and actively contributed to preventing the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. This has created conditions for our forces to grow rapidly. In sum, our advantage and forces are firmly advancing politically, militarily, economically, and diplomatically. This has ensured stability, safety, social order, a peaceful life, and a genuine right to be master of the entire people. The role of the State of Cambodia has been heightened in the international arena. Our people's just and correct cause to struggle has been receiving increased sympathy from international public opinion.

The war has been going on for the past 11 years because of the enemy. It is waged in a situation in which the world is moving toward detente. Southeast Asia is undergoing a positive change toward dialogue among countries in the region to solve every problem of mutual concern. We have the goodwill to end the war. The party and government of the State of Cambodia continue to consistently and faithfully implement a national reconciliation policy and have made successive concessions aimed at quickly ending the conflict in Cambodia to genuinely bring definitive peace and security to the motherland and people. However, it is most regrettable that the tripartite alliance has rejected the Cambodian people's aspiration. The alliance does not have genuine goodwill to compromise and end the war and has not made any concessions. It still wants to continue fighting to end the war, and it still tries to sabotage diplomatic activities. On the battlefield, the alliance has continued to intensify most savagely and brutally military activities.

Since the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia in particular, the three enemy groups have taken advantage of the opportunity to launch large-scale offensives, larger than in the previous period, against a number of provinces along the Cambodian-Thai border, causing serious destruction to our people. They vigorously conduct a psychological warfare campaign and boast about their victories to dupe public opinion and intimidate the mastership spirit of our cadres, combatants, and people. However, although they have great ambitions and goals, the real situation has clearly confirmed to us that the tripartite forces, now and in the future, are on the decline and are deteriorating. The enemy tripartite alliance is further shaken. The criminal band and genocidal Pol Pot regime are more than ever isolated due to vigorous exposition and denunciation by public opinion in the country and abroad, which absolutely opposes their return to Cambodia. Because of assistance from a number of international reactionaries, the three reactionary Cambodian groups remain stubborn and refuse to give up perfidious maneuvers to destroy and topple the State of Cambodia.

Although all volunteer troops have been withdrawn, the enemy forces still falsify reality to find a pretext to prolong the war against our people. That is why they have carried out maneuvers to hinder the tendency of world progressive public opinion and our flexible goodwill in the search for peace in Cambodia. They still strive to change the situation in Cambodia and make it more tense and complex in the Year of the Horse. We must adopt a firm stance to respond to their brutal and savage acts to ensure the people's peace and the motherland's glory.

Thus, on behalf of the party, state, and front, and in my own name, I appeal to cadres, combatants, all categories and levels of the Armed Forces, and our people throughout the country to continue to be constantly vigilant, vigorously expand our combined national forces, and continue to make efforts to implement the resolutions of the second national conference of cadres and major political tasks set by the ninth and 10th sessions of the party Central Committee. These tasks are certainly heavy, but they are noble. Therefore, all of us should increase the conscience of being the master and the spirit of responsibility toward the destiny of the motherland and people. We should be highly united in our views and activities. There should be a firm stance and a resolute will to brave and overcome all difficulties in this new and historical phase.

Along with this, solidarity with friends near and far and with progressive countries throughout the world should be further increased to move toward winning new and greater victories to timely thwart all perfidious maneuvers of all types of reactionary Cambodian groups. We should prevent at all costs the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime and continue to restore and build the country and society. We should improve our people's peaceful life by striving to implement more efficiently the slogans: Everything for serving the military battlefield! and Everything for increasing the people's confidence in our new regime! This way, our goal and our people's just cause to struggle will certainly be victorious.

On the same occasion, I appeal to compatriots in the enemy ranks to return to their families, society, and nation in the spirit of the State of Cambodia's national reconciliation policy to quickly end the situation of a protracted war. Once again, I wish cadres, combatants, and compatriots who are carrying out noble missions on the frontline battlefield, as well as the clergy, and compatriots throughout the country who are actively defending and building the society and nation, good health and new and greater victories in the Year of the Horse, this auspicious New Year. Welcome to the New Year and new victories!

Commentary Says Concessions Necessary for Talks

BK1304143790 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Apr 90

[PRACHEACHON commentary: "There Must Be Concessions First Before There Can Be a New Meeting"]

[Text] The content of the message sent by Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State of Cambodia, in response to Samdech Sihanouk's suggestion that there should be another meeting between the opposing Cambodian factions in Bangkok has greatly attracted the attention of world public opinion. Many foreign observers note that through the message of Comrade Chairman Hun Sen one can basically see Phnom Penh's favorable disposition to the idea of continuing talks with the Khmer opposition groups. However, many political circles, including those in Thailand, have confirmed that they can arrange such a meeting, but the problem is whether this meeting would produce any concrete results. This is an important issue that Comrade Chairman Hun Sen's message also raises.

No one has forgotten yet that the international conference on Cambodia in Paris, as well as the recent informal meeting in Jakarta, ended without any of the results that both national and international opinion had wanted. This deadlock stems totally from the Khmer opposition groups, which have never had any specific stance or goodwill in the search for a political solution to end the war in Cambodia. As a matter of fact, they have always demanded the dissolution of the State of Cambodia's government, which is the sole force capable of preventing the recurrence of the genocidal Pol Pot regime supported by the Pol Pot-Sihanouk-Son Sann Khmer opposition groups. To date, despite the fact that they have lost virtually all major positions captured last year following the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia, they still have not given up their anachronistic stance. In a statement issued in Bangkok, Khieu Samphan—one of the leaders of the Khmer opposition groups whose hands are stained with the blood of more than 3 million Cambodians—still persisted in demanding that the Cambodian problem be resolved in accordance with Sihanouk's outdated five-point proposal.

In his message, Comrade Chairman Hun Sen clearly underlined that in order to make the forthcoming talks successful, there should be no rush at all. A consultation should first be held between representatives of the two opposing sides in Cambodia to correctly arrange all the main, necessary points of the eventual agreement that might result from the summit meeting.

Previous Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks in Bangkok produced some positive results leading toward the signing of an agreement to accept the formation of a supreme national council as a body symbolizing Cambodia's sovereignty and national reconciliation and the participation of the United Nations in solving the Cambodian problem. Therefore, now more than ever, in order to enable the coming meeting to contribute to the search for a Cambodian solution in conformity with the aspiration of the Cambodian people—a solution that would lead toward an end to the bloody war and toward national reconciliation—the opposing Cambodian factions should first make some specific concessions. We firmly believe that so long as the Khmer opposition groups continue to demand the dissolution of the State of Cambodia's government before the elections and so long as they continue to place their hope on foreign assistance, the Cambodian problem will remain deadlocked.

Papers Discuss Sihanouk's Proposal for Peace

Factors Outlined

BK1604012190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Apr 90 p 12

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk's peace proposal last week called for an immediate cease-fire in Cambodia and strong intervention from the international community to help end the 11-year-old war. The call was accompanied by two major concessions. He dropped his demand that both governments in Cambodia be dismantled as a precondition for a peace settlement and gave in to Phnom Penh's demand that the seats in the national supreme council, a body representing Cambodia's unity and integrity, be shared equally between the Phnom Penh government and the resistance. The tone of his new proposal, sent to media offices in Bangkok from his residence in the resistance-controlled zone of Sereipheap, clearly showed the prince and his non-communist ally, former prime minister Son Sann of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] are now in a weak position vis-a-vis the Phnom Penh government and the Khmer Rouge.

Analysts here believe that several factors influenced the prince's hasty decision to push for an early peace settlement. The best chance for peace in Cambodia came when the Vietnamese withdrew from that country last year. The prince seems to have realized that this opportunity was squandered because the Khmer Rouge has not given up its goal of returning to power and the Phnom Penh government would never allow this. The continued fighting prevented any progress in the search for peace. When the Phnom Penh government started losing ground to the resistance forces, especially to the communist Khmer Rouge, Hanoi sent back its troops. But Vietnamese leaders continue to deny this, only admitting to the presence of a number of military advisers. And so the war increased its intensity—to the point that artillery shelling by Phnom Penh gunners forced Sihanouk to leave Sereipheap (Freedom) village for safety in a Thai border town in Surin last Friday.

Declining Western Support

The other factor for Prince Sihanouk's new proposal is the declining support from Western countries to the resistance whose credibility as the legitimate government of the Cambodian people has gradually eroded, even though it is recognized by the UN General Assembly. International support is now leaning towards Phnom Penh because of its relatively effective administration of the country. Western sympathizers of the resistance, most notably the 12 nations of the European Community, have already given notice that they will not lend their support to maintain the resistance's seat in the UN General Assembly this year. Nevertheless, the most decisive element influencing the prince's decision lies in the battlefield.

Most of the non-communist resistance's military achievements in terms of territory seized from Phnom Penh troops since the Vietnamese military's withdrawal last September seems to be crumbling as its offensive campaign enters its seventh month. Two out of three KPNLF-ANS's [National Sihanoukist Army's] liberated towns, Svay Chek and Thmar Puok, in northwestern province of Banthay Meanchay fell to Phnom Penh troops. Even though Thmar Puok has reportedly been recaptured by the KPNLF's forces last week it is unlikely that they can withstand another blow from Phnom Penh's superior fire power. Politically, the poor showing of the non-communist forces means a reduction in their bargaining power in any future settlement with the other two Cambodian factions that have now strongly established themselves in the battlefield. This is also creating an increasingly uneasy relationship among the members of the tripartite resistance government.

The non-communist factions' disadvantages were fully reflected in the prince's peace plan which called for all factions to stop fighting for control of territory in what he called an "immediate cease-fire with all warring forces holding territory they now control." Sihanouk's current moves for peace talks are remarkable, taking into account his two major concessions and calling for peace talks twice among the four factions and regional powers—including Thailand, Vietnam, China and the other ASEAN countries. But China has just rejected the prince's proposed "regional" meeting involving main supporters in the Cambodian conflict—Vietnam, China and Thailand—to help settle the 11-year conflict in Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge Factor

Beijing has made it clear that the time is not ripe for a meeting of Vietnam, China and Thailand on Cambodia. The assertion is a stern warning that the leadership in Beijing wants the "test of strength" in Cambodia to continue. China has always relied on the Khmer Rouge army to check Vietnam's ambitions in Cambodia and has supplied the communist faction with superb arms, ammunitions and other logistic support.

The performance of the Khmer Rouge since the Vietnamese troop pullout in September has been very impressive. It has recaptured from the Phnom Penh government all of its former strongholds along a mountainous range running parallel to the Thai border from south of Banteay Meanchey to Battambang, Kampong Speu down to Koh Kong, including the gem-rich mining towns of Pailin and Samlot—gateways to the heart of Battambang. These successes were due to their mastery of guerrilla warfare, political indoctrination of its masses, and a strong network of supply lines with civilian porters and military bases along the Thai-Cambodian border. This enables them to carry out effectively subversive operations deep into the Phnom Penh government's rear in areas east and west of the great lake of Tonle Sap. Over a dozen operation zones, each with a score of liberated villages, have reportedly been set up in Battambang, Siem Reap, Kampong Thom, Preah Vihear, Stung Treng, Pursat, Kampong Chhnang and Kampong Speu provinces by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas. Phnom Penh is also occasionally attacked with bombs.

Even though the Khmer Rouge's operations cannot paralyse the Phnom Penh armies, they are enough to inflict heavy damage on Phnom Penh's local administration and the country's economy. A military observer in Bangkok, who monitors developments in the Cambodian war, estimated that during the current dry-season the Khmer Rouge has invested at least a quarter of its 25,000-30,000 men to establish and consolidate these operational zones. If these Khmer Rouge-controlled areas manage to withstand the government's attacks, it is likely that they would shift their tactics to a higher stage during the upcoming monsoon season which is ideal for guerrilla movement.

China's Role

China, the main military supporter of the resistance, was said to have given a strong approval to the Khmer Rouge's guerrilla strategy. Beijing sent military advisers to the non-communists factions in an attempt to convince them to change their conventional tactics of taking and holding territory to the hit and run tactics used by the Khmer Rouge. There have been reports that the Chinese advisers had quarrelled with French and American counterparts over the KPNLF's military policies. The two Western countries were said to have covertly assisted the KPNLF and the ANS in an attempt to form a "noncommunist" alternative to the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government. The squabbling ended with China cutting its supply line to the KPNLF faction in December. However, supplies resumed in March when the faction promised to give up its costly conventional method of fighting and adopt guerrilla tactics. But by then the KPNLF had lost two of its most important towns, Svay Chek and Thmar Puok, to government troops. The tactical shift implied a painful realization for the non-communist factions. A KPNLF's senior officer even said "the dream of the liberated zone is over."

Militarily, the objective of China as well as the Khmer Rouge is to stretch the Phnom Penh government's defensive line as far as possible. Phnom Penh is now concentrating its troops in northwestern Province to check the resistance's advance. The tactics would free the guerrillas to choose their battleground and undermine the Phnom Penh soldiers' morale and sabotage the country's economy and local administration. This objective would be achieved by stepping up military operations in the enemy's rear and intensifying propaganda campaigns among civilians in the countryside where the Phnom Penh control is weakest and then expand and establish new operation zones.

With great efforts going into laying groundwork during the dry-season, leaders of the Khmer Rouge and Beijing seem to believe that they could benefit from the upcoming rainy season when rain-soaked ground forces Phnom Penh's heavy artillery pieces and tanks from the countryside back to highways and towns. The Khmer Rouge guerrillas are certain to attack many vulnerable Phnom Penh government areas. But further battle gain of the Khmer Rouge is likely to create some negative results within the resistance itself. The two non-communist factions' armies do not have enough experience in guerrilla's tactics and do not seriously carry propaganda work among the masses inside Cambodia. Therefore, it is unlikely that they can gain anything from the situation. The Khmer Rouge's upcoming political and military gains will, therefore, deepen the uneasiness of its two non-communist allies in the resistance. The intensifying guerrilla warfare will extract a terrible cost in human beings, time and energy. Supporters of the resistance, other than China, would not tolerate a long drawn-out war in Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk has already shown the reality that exists in Cambodia now in his "Sihanouk Plan." If the other three Cambodian factions fail to respond positively to the peace call, chances are that the four factions will never come together. And developments in the battlefield may result in the switching of camps leading to a new civil war in Cambodia—a war to stop the Khmer Rouge from returning to power.

'Compromise' Viewed

BK1604021190 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Apr 90 p 4

[Article by Jacques Bekaert under the rubric "Cambodian Diary" entitled: "Peace and the Question of Power"]

[Text] The Cambodian war has been going on for so long that one could say, as Mr Hun Sen was quoted as declaring recently, that there is no need to rush toward negotiations. I doubt though, that if asked what they want, Cambodian citizens would express the same patience. It is the "little people" who die from the war, rarely the leaders. And Prince Sihanouk's latest peace proposal certainly presents some new aspects worth studying as quickly and as thoroughly as possible.

At the core of Sihanouk's proposal, dated April 9th, is a ceasefire preliminary to verification of foreign troops and settlers' presence in Cambodia, as well as borders verification. And a strong military presence "essentially" drawn from the armies of the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, under UN command, just as the International Control Commission (ICM)—proposed by the Paris Conference—would be under UN command. The proposal also accepts the idea (favoured by Hanoi and Phnom Penh) of a Supreme Council of the Cambodian State, composed of 12 members (six from each Cambodian side) in charge of foreign affairs rather than the somewhat unrealistic quadripartite provisional government proposed earlier by the resistance. The Supreme Council would "entrust, pending the general elections, the administration of Cambodia to the United Nations Administering Authority (UNAA)." The two governments presently in existence, (the resistance Cambodia and the Phnom Penh State of Cambodia) would be maintained for the time being. "Non-political and non-legislative public services and technical administrative services of the Phnom Penh regime would also be maintained and "placed at the disposal of the UNAA."

The plan is obviously an attempt to find a compromise between the many proposals made recently by the Five, by Australia, by Thailand, by the resistance, by Phnom Penh and Hanoi, by the Paris Conference (jointly presided by France and Indonesia). In a subsequent "clarification", Sihanouk insisted that it should by now be clear that his goal was not to "recover power" for himself. But it is no less clear that his peace plan squarely raises the central issue of power. At this stage, I doubt that either Phnom Penh or the Khmer Rouge are very interested in any solution that requires power-sharing.

Even if Mr Hun Sen claims that the Khmer Rouge have run out of steam, as he did in an interview with the French daily LE FIGARO, most military observers believe the Khmer Rouge are on the contrary in a fairly strong position. "They paid a price when they repulsed a counter offensive against the Pailin area, in late February and March," a reliable diplomatic source said. "But the Khmer Rouge have apparently increased their presence in Kompong Thom and Kompong Speu, two key provinces on the road to Phnom Penh." So it is understandable that the Khmer Rouge would be in no hurry to accept a compromise that would freeze their troops on the ground. The Khmer Rouge, who are primarily radical ultra nationalists, have little confidence in any of the other factions to guarantee the independence and territorial integrity of Cambodia. They certainly consider the leaders of the Phnom Penh regime—many of them former Khmer Rouge—as traitors who sold to the worst enemy: Vietnam. On the other hand, it is true that in principles the Khmer Rouge have accepted free elections under UN supervision and even the UN military presence, and the disarming of the four factions.

Mr Hun Sen and the Phnom Penh regime are anxious to preserve what they call "the national sovereignty of Cambodia." But what does it mean? At the present stage the State of Cambodia still—in the opinion of experts from East and West—relies very much on assistance received from Hanoi. It is very difficult for even the most scrupulous observers to find much difference on practically any subject between Hanoi and Phnom Penh. Defecting Cambodian diplomats and students, many linked to the top leadership, have again and again complained of the lack of autonomy of Cambodia with regard to Hanoi. Would a delegation of power to a UN body, if fully accepted by all Cambodian parties, really represent a greater loss of national sovereignty? Or would it represent a certain loss of personal power for individuals?

One of the great lessons of Karl Marx and the Marxist political science is to always try to unmask what Marx called the "superstructure" (the ideology, the justifications masking the true role and privileges of the ruling class) behind the "infrastructure" (the facts). What so many Western visitors to Cambodia do not want to see is the fact that Cambodia is ruled by a single political party built in 1978-79 by Vietnam along strictly Marxist-Leninist lines. For instance, the well-meaning Australian Red Book, in more than 150 pages, makes not a single reference to the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party which represents the closest thing to real political power in Cambodia. There have been very few examples of ruling communist parties—Hungary is a major and remarkable exception—voluntarily creating the conditions of a multiparty state unless being forced to. So maybe it is time for visitors to Phnom Penh to examine the role of the party and pay more attention to the willingness of the party and its leaders to indeed share power. They may discover that although the ideology of the party is very vague, it is no less anxious to preserve its prominent role.

One man should have this opportunity very soon. Indeed, Mr Michael Costello, the dynamic deputy foreign minister of Australia, will be in Cambodia on the 22nd of April and is due to meet Mr Hun Sen in Phnom Penh. Australia has done a lot recently with regard to Cambodia. And it could render a great service to the suffering Cambodians if Mr Costello explains to Mr Hun Sen that his place in history will be at the measure of his independence both toward Hanoi and his own party. At the heart of the Australian plan was a certain desire to bring peace to Cambodia while preserving Mr Hun Sen's regime. Such an attitude would almost certainly guarantee a continuation of the war and Australia now seems to realise it. Of course, if certain conditions are fulfilled it could become more difficult, but not impossible, for the Khmer Rouge and the resistance to continue fighting. But there are too many ifs and politics is the art of building the best possible world over realities.

What is very interesting with the latest Sihanouk plan is that it focuses on the priority of peace, and places the issue of peace before the issue of power. This is exactly the kind of priority the vast majority of Cambodians can identify with. The plan, it seems, offers almost everybody a graceful way out of the Cambodian deadlock. It does not claim power for anyone and few Cambodians, especially those who suffer from the war, will object to a provisional administration by the UN [United Nations]. In fact, during a recent visit to Cambodia I got the impression it was very much favoured by a great majority of those I was able to talk to. For the Cambodians, there will not be peace without compromise and personal sacrifices.

Sihanouk Returns to Residence in Sereipheap

BK1404052690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0522 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Bangkok, April 14 (AFP)—Cambodia's Prince Norodom Sihanouk returned Saturday [14 April] to his official residence at a resistance-occupied village in northwestern Cambodia, the prince's office here said. Prince Sihanouk, head of a resistance faction, was on Thursday forced to evacuate his residence in Phum Sereipheap (Freedom Village) inside Cambodia, a few kilometres from Thailand, by intense artillery shelling by Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh government troops.

Khieu Samphan Denounces Acts Against Sihanouk

BK1504014490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 14 Apr 90

["Statement by Khieu Samphan, president of the party of Democratic Kampuchea and Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs, exposing and denouncing the Vietnamese enemy aggressor and their puppets for their attempt against the life of Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk"; place not given, dated 14 April—recorded]

[Text] On 11 April, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets fired many artillery shells at the residence of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian president and leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces, in Sereipheap Village in the liberated zone in Cambodia. This criminal act of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets was committed at a time when Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian president and leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces, proposed a meeting of the four Cambodian parties and is undertaking dynamic peace initiatives in the spirit of searching for every means to quickly end Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia politically. This criminal act was committed following the statement by the party of Democratic Kampuchea voicing full assistance and support for the 16-point principle adopted by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council on 16 January 1990.

The Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets responded to all these peace initiatives with artillery shells. At a time when they are facing serious setbacks on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, militarily and politically, the Vietnamese enemy is at an impasse and is desperate. All kinds of Vietnam's aggressive war structures in Cambodia are disintegrating; the puppet currency, the Riel, is only worth the paper it is printed on. Therefore, the Vietnamese see no other way but to try to kill Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian president and leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces, who is considered by the entire Cambodian nation and the international community in general as having an important role in solving the Cambodian problem politically.

On behalf of all combatants and cadres of the party of Democratic Kampuchea—a party of the Cambodian national resistance forces—and in my own name as a member of the Cambodian national government, I most angrily expose and denounce this criminal act of the Vietnamese enemy and its puppets. All of us solemnly voice our continued assistance to the patriotic activities of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodian president and leader of the Cambodian national resistance forces. We pledge continued cooperation with the Sihanoukist National Army, all Cambodian nationalist forces, and our compatriots in and outside the country to intensify activities against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and their puppets, militarily, politically, and diplomatically. We will do this until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors agree to solve and end their war of aggression politically by withdrawing their aggressor forces from Cambodia under genuine UN supervision and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without outside interference.

Faction Leaders Deliver New Year Greetings

Khieu Samphan

BK1404044490 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Message from Khieu Samphan, Cambodian vice president in charge of foreign affairs, on the traditional New Year; place, date not given—recorded]

[Text] Beloved compatriots: On the traditional New Year, the Year of the Horse, 2533 Buddhist Era, I would like to wish all the best to all comrades-in-arms of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, in the transport units, in all ministries and departments, and our people and compatriots in and outside the country. May they enjoy good health and energetic fighting spirit and score new and greater victories in our sacred struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and territorial annexationists to liberate our beloved Cambodian nation and motherland.

In the past 11 years, we have united, persistently struggled together, and scored successive victories. This has successively moved our struggle ahead, culminating in major changes in the past year. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are being defeated in every field. They are unable to use their forces to oppose us. On the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, they cannot do anything. They are currently using their elite troops to stabilize the situation on the battlefield in western Cambodia. However, this has created gaps inside Cambodia that enable our Cambodian national resistance forces and people to deal the enemy serious blows inside Cambodia, such as on the battlefield northwest of Phnom Penh and on Stoung-Route 6 battlefield. This situation clearly confirms that the Vietnamese enemy is in a dire position; they suffer serious losses wherever they appear. They will certainly be gradually defeated.

In Vietnam, the Vietnamese enemy is facing increasingly serious difficulties in every field: in the economy, society, the Communist Party of Vietnam, and the Vietnamese leadership. Vietnamese social problems are so profound that one asks when this situation will explode as in Eastern Europe. The old generation of Vietnamese leaders have done their best to solve these problems, but they have failed. The next generation of Vietnamese leaders have done even worse in their attempt. On the one hand, these leaders do not wield enough influence, and on the other, they have to face difficulties on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia, in Vietnam, and in the international arena. The Warsaw Pact and the CEMA economic bloc, Vietnam's bastion, are also disintegrating.

It is true that the Vietnamese enemy is not yet completely defeated. The Vietnamese are successively bringing in reinforcements. They have no hope of improving their situation of defeat on the battlefield of aggression in Cambodia. They are bringing these reinforcements to delay their defeat. They are carrying out diplomatic maneuvers to try to dupe people into believing that the Vietnamese are still strong and to get people to accept Vietnam's puppet regime by carrying out cosmetic changes. However, they failed to dupe people when they were strong, and now that it is increasingly clear they will be defeated, they certainly cannot dupe anyone. Furthermore, the world has more clearly realized that, despite their advantageous position on the battlefield, the Cambodian national government and Cambodian President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk still have the goodwill to quickly solve and end Vietnam's war of aggression politically and have made great concessions.

As for the Vietnamese enemy, it still obstinately refuses to end its war of aggression in Cambodia and has carried out successive deceitful maneuvers with the one aim of continuing the occupation of Cambodia forever under the label of the puppet regime. The Vietnamese enemy has rejected the annual resolutions of the UN General Assembly of the past 11 years. Lately, the five permanent members of the UN Security Council put forward a 16-point principle to solve the Cambodian problem comprehensively. The Vietnamese enemy also rejected this. This shows the world more clearly that the Vietnamese enemy is stubborn and refuses to end its war of aggression politically. The world thus further unites and continues to put pressure on Vietnam in every field.

Respected and beloved comrades-in-arms and compatriots: The efforts of our comrades-in-arms and our entire people during the past 11 years are not ordinary. The lofty heroism of our comrades-in-arms and people has already been engraved in our nation's history. Faced with the stubbornness and intransigence of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, we are compelled to persistently struggle in every field: military, political, and diplomatic. The world clearly realizes that we are struggling only to liberate and safeguard our Cambodian nation and motherland with its territorial integrity. Our people's cause to struggle is a just one. We are making efforts to unite and resolutely fight to absolutely liberate our Cambodian nation. Through this national liberation struggle, we are also contributing to defending peace in Southeast Asia. Thus, we have the world's forces assisting us.

All our comrades-in-arms, entire people, and compatriots should clearly realize our winning position in every field and our forces' advantage, and, based on these victories and advantage, strive to continue holding aloft the banner of great national unity and solidarity with all nationalist forces and continue to resolutely struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to liberate our beloved motherland. On this occasion, all of us would like to again express our most profound gratitude to the multitude of countries and peoples throughout the world—particularly the ASEAN countries—that have assisted our Cambodian people's just struggle. We appeal to these countries and peoples to continue providing assistance to this struggle until the Vietnamese aggressors agree to solve the Cambodian problem politically by withdrawing all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and respecting the Cambodian people's right to self-determination without outside interference. Our national liberation struggle will certainly be victorious. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors will certainly be disgracefully defeated.

Son Sann

BK1404125790 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[New Year greetings message from Son Sann to Buddhist monks and people read by Ieng Muli, secretary general of the KPNLF Executive Committee; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Message from His Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF] and prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia to the nation on the occasion of the traditional Cambodian New Year.

Greetings to revered clergy and beloved compatriots: According to the long-established Cambodian tradition, New Year's Day is when we usually gather with relatives to celebrate the New Year and welcome the New Year's goddess. However, our nation has for over two decades suffered greatly from separation due to the destructive war fomented by foreigners. Moreover, that we are not united, ignore national interest, and forget our race used to be a brilliant, glorious nation and a regional power, are also factors for the current devastation.

For over 20 years, all of us celebrated tearful new years under the rumblings of gunfire and in the blood pools of our nation. During this period, a small group of people, who have gained power, position, and fortune from the war want to continue fighting despite the suffering, misery, starvation, and separation endured by our nation and people, and in spite of the realization that their foreign masters intend to swallow Cambodia and turn it into one of their provinces. The aftermath of the February Jakarta meeting has clearly shown that Vietnam will never be willing to resolve its aggressive war against Cambodia through political means. It keeps its troops in Cambodia by disguising them as Heng Samrin forces. Vietnam has painstakingly employed all maneuvers to occupy Cambodia by keeping alive the Khmer Rouge-Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime. Vietnam uses all tricks to fool the international community into recognizing it as the legal regime of Cambodia. To achieve this, Vietnam has exerted all-out efforts to decimate the political and military strength of the noncommunist resistance movement. Without them, its opponent would only be the Khmer Rouge-Pol Pot group. As there would be only two hostile parties—the Vietnamese disguised as the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen forces and the Pol Pot group—Vietnam hopes it would be able to deceive Cambodians and the international community into backing the puppet Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime.

At present, the Vietnamese are propagandizing to convince the world to withdraw support for our noncommunist resistance movement. They are erroneously saying that aid to the noncommunist nationalists would fall into the hands of the Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge group, enabling the latter to commit another genocide of the Cambodian people. They are asking some left-wing groups in the West, which had helped the Khmer Rouge to climb to power, to disseminate propaganda against the Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge group and to accuse the noncommunist nationalist movement of being accomplices to the Pol Pot group. They plan to use 17 April to launch a large-scale propaganda campaign through meetings, pamphlets, and screening videos and movies about the heinous crimes of the Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge group, such as 'Cambodia in Its 10th Year' produced by an Australian reporter.

They have avoided talking about the occupation of Cambodia by the Vietnamese, the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime which is also Khmer Rouge, and the suffering of the Vietnamese people who have made long boat journeys in their quest for freedom and a new life abroad as they could no longer live under the despotic Hanoi regime. They have also refrained from talking about the misery and suffering endured by Cambodians under the current regime which is oppressing and persecuting the people, the abuse of human rights, and the forced draft of Cambodian youngsters into their army to prolong the war. They are silent about the corruption within the Heng Samrin-Hun Sen regime which never cares about the well-being of the people and their miserable living conditions. They have also avoid talking about the necessity for Cambodians to become owners of their country and to have the right to self-determination, a fundamental right of mankind.

With propaganda maneuvers, the Vietnamese launch offensives on our liberated zones by using huge amounts of modern armaments such as artillery of all types, tanks, and BM-21 rocket launchers to slaughter Cambodians. The attacks are not only killing military personnel but also ruining the lives, property, and houses of innocent Cambodians who only want to be the owners of their country and to live in freedom and with dignity.

The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin-Hun Sen forces have primarily unleashed attacks against the KPNLF forces. This is because we are Vietnam's resolute enemy and not the Pol Pot-Khmer Rouge as Vietnam claims in their propaganda. Despite its multiform propaganda aimed at destroying us, Vietnam can never discourage our supreme nationalism and spirit to fight to liberate our motherland with genuine liberalism and democracy. The cause of our struggle is correct. We are struggling for the right to be owners of Cambodia; we are not invading any country.

On this occasion, I pray the New Year's goddess will protect Buddhist monks and compatriots from the dangers of the destructive war and will provide the nationalists with might to prevail over the enemies of Cambodia and to bring peace, happiness, and prosperity to Cambodians in the near future. I pray the goddess will gather the souls of all Cambodians who have sacrificed their lives to overcome all difficulties and obstacles in the way of peace and to provide the Cambodian nation with lasting happiness forever. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to call on all Cambodians who have served the interest of foreigners to rally to their own people to rebuild national unity needed by our nation at this most difficult time of history.

Long live the Cambodian nation!
Long live the Cambodian people!

Indonesia

Energy Minister Views 'Plummeting' Oil Prices

BK1604092990 Jakarta ANTARA in English
0907 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Jakarta, April 16 (OANA/ANTARA)—Minister of Mines and Energy Ginanjar Kartasasmita has disclosed that OPEC ministers are at present intensively holding dialogues by phone on how to overcome oil price which has been plummeting within the last two weeks.

Speaking before reporters here Monday [16 April] following a meeting with heads of Japanese oil companies and journalists, the minister added that the non-formal dialogues among OPEC ministers are important toward corrective actions concerning oil price which is on the decline.

"OPEC basket price has dropped to 15.20 U.S. dollars per barrel, a decrease of almost 3 U.S. dollars compared to oil price last week," he said.

Even worse, he added, the price of heavy crudes from the Middle East has gone down to below 13 U.S. dollars per barrel although Indonesian oil is sold at 17.49 U.S. dollars per barrel in April.

The excessive oil supply amounting to 23.4 million barrels per day by OPEC member countries, was believed to be one of the causes of the oil price decline. Demand for oil from OPEC reaches only 22.4 million barrels per day so that oil production excess reaches about 1 million barrels per day.

Ginanjar said that any OPEC member country unable to hold dialogues should keep in touch with OPEC Secretary General Prof. Dr. Subroto. The information received could then be disseminated to other OPEC ministers, he added.

Asked about possible OPEC emergency meeting to cope with the price decline, Ginanjar said that such a meeting is unnecessary if the oil price recovers soon. Unless the price keeps on declining, he added, in which case a meeting might be called for. The minister emphasised, however, that oil no longer plays an important role in Indonesia as it had in the past. At present, oil contributes only 39 percent to the state revenue.

Troops 'Accidentally' Kill 5 During Operations

BK1604101790 Hong Kong AFP in English 0926 GMT 16 Apr 90

[Text] Banda Atjeh, Indonesia, April 16 (AFP)—Five civilians were accidentally shot dead by troops during recent operations against separatist rebels in Indonesia's westernmost province of Atjeh, military sources here said Monday [16 April].

The five, including a 16-year-old schoolgirl, were killed last week after they failed to heed warnings not to run during an identity check in the area bordering the north and eastern districts of Atjeh, the sources said.

The operations, stepped up in the area in the last two weeks, were aimed at netting members of Atjeh Merdeka, a group fighting for a Muslim state in Aceh since the mid-1970s.

Military authorities have said the group has no local support and only about 50 active members, half of them living in exile.

In the past three months six security men and one police informant have been killed by gunmen believed to belong to Atjeh Merdeka, according to official sources.

Philippines

Soviet-Proposed Pacific Peace Talks Under Study

HK1404093790 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Apr 90 p 5

[Text] The government may consider holding talks with the Soviet Union on the prospects of peace in the Asia and Pacific region, depending on the recommendation of the Department of Foreign Affairs (DFA). Presidential spokesman Adolf Azcuna has said that a request for talks may be considered but will have to be studied first by the DFA.

The request has not yet been formally made to the Philippine government, Azcuna said. A Soviet embassy official here had made the proposal last week in a public forum.

Yuriy Raykov, a senior Soviet embassy official in Manila, proposed the holding of regional talks to stop the buildup of naval power in Asia and the Pacific region about a month before the scheduled RP [Republic of Philippines]-U.S. exploratory talks on May 14 on the fate of U.S. military facilities in the country. Raykov said the proposed talks are not intended to influence the exploratory talks between the Philippines and the U.S. on whether the lease of U.S. military facilities in the country will be extended beyond Sept. 16, 1991, the date of expiration of the RP-U.S. Military Bases Agreement.

In a public forum on the implications of developments in Eastern Europe on Third World countries, Raykov said that stability in Asia and the Pacific is threatened by the unchecked naval buildup in the region. He said, "The lack of naval reductions in the face of those occuring in land-and-air-based nuclear missiles, as well as in conventional arms, could become a serious element of stratetic instability and a great impediment on the way to further disarmament."

A report by the Woodrow Wilson International Center, a Washington-based think tank, pointed out the "strategic importance" to the U.S. of its military facilities in the country, particularly Clark Air Base in Pampanga and Subic Naval Base in Zambales.

The report quoted Admiral James Lyons, former commander of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, as saying that the Philippines is crucial to the U.S. in remaining a power in the western Pacific despite the Soviet withdrawal from Vietnam and Soviet Asia.

Ramos Warns Against ASEAN Defense Pact

HK0304102990 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 3 Apr 90

[By Eloi Aquino of Mobile Unit No. 12]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has warned member countries of ASEAN against signing a security alliance because it could cause another superpowers' race. He instead urged stronger cooperation among ASEAN defense organizations. Ramos issued a warning saying that the ASEAN Regional Defense Pact, which is similar to NATO and the communist Warsaw Pact, would create more problems.

He warned his ASEAN counterparts in a conference in Kuala Lumpur. The proposal for a regional defense organization was again raised following fears of a possible U.S. withrawal from the Philippines, where one of its biggest military facilities outside of the U.S. mainland is situated. But top ASEAN defense and military officials are not in favor of this. Ramos said the ASEAN Defense Pact might commit the ASEAN to be a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The Philippine defense chief instead urged further cooperation through bilateral or regional defense equipment manufacturing ventures and exchange of technical skills and expertise.

Liberal Party Vows Continued Support for Aquino

HK1404021790 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] The Liberal Party [LP] promised to give full support to the Aquino administration during the entire period of the president's term. This was despite the fact that the Liberal Party has now broken away from the ruling coalition. Congressman Raul Daza, LP secretary-general, announced his party will continue to support President Aquino, adding that it was not their intention to withdraw support from her. He also said the president was not responsible for the party's breakaway from the ruling coalition. Daza was referring to the split with the Struggle of Philippine Democrats, or LDP. Both parties have announced mutual separation caused by the recent resignation of Florencio Abad after his nomination as Agrarian Reform Secretary was bypassed by the LDP-controlled Commission on Appointments.

Cebu Businessmen Said Hatching New Coup Plot

HK1404093590 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 14 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] Military authorities revealed yesterday a move by some businessmen in Cebu and other parts of the country to recruit disgruntled soldiers to join another coup attempt and topple the government. Intelligence reports on the new plot were submitted for evaluation to the Philippine Constabulary headquarters in Manila by military commanders in the Visayas and Mindanao. Earlier, Maj. Gen. [Major General] Rodolfo Biazon, vice chief of staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), had said that ultra-rightist forces are just capable of staging "pocket rebellions" in the provinces, but not in Manila, where the seat of government is located. "If they attempt another coup, the AFP is always ready to crush it," Biazon was quoted as saying.

Brig. Gen. [Brigadier General] Cesar Nazareno, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, ordered Constabulary operatives to arrest and charge in court military personnel or civilians found trying to recruit soldiers for another coup try. At the same time, Nazareno directed PC-INP troops in Region 10, particularly Agusan del Sur and Norte, Bukidnon, and Surigao del Sur, to "get former Army colonel Alexander Noble at all costs." Nazareno flew to Butuan City and Cebu City Thursday on instruction of Gen. [Genral] Renato S. de Villa, AFP chief of staff, to assess the peace and order situation in Northeastern Mindanao and Central Visayas.

The PC-INP chief was briefed by the 402nd Brigade headquarters in Butuan City. He met with Brig. Gen. Miguel Sol, commanding general of the Army's 4th Infantry Division, and Brig. Gen. Triunfo Agustin, PC-INP Regional Command 10 chief. In Cebu City, Nazareno ordered Brig. Gen. Romeo Zulueta, Visayas Command chief, to intensify their intelligence coverage of suspected coverage of suspected coup supporters and sympathizers and arrest them immediately if they try to recruit soldiers. He also directed Navy Capt. [Captain] Ernesto Escala, commander of the Naval District 5 in Cebu, to attack any hostile craft that may try to break government defenses around Mactan Air Base or transport mutinous soldiers into the area.

YOU Announces Creation of Rebel Soldiers' Group

HK1604035990 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 16 Apr 90 p 8

[By Dionisio Pelayo]

[Text] The Young Officers Union (YOU), tagged by the military as a creation of the rightwing Reform the Armed Forces Movement (RAM), announced yesterday the creation of its youth arm, the YOUNG (Youth Organization for Unity, Nationalism and Good Government).

The YOUNG, in a statement sent to the GLOBE yesterday, said it was inviting people from all sectors of society who are 40 years or younger to join their movement.

"There is an urgent need to tap the vitality of the youth to focus national concern on the issues of unity, nationalism and good government," the statement said.

The YOUNG has individual members as well as affiliate organizations. Individual members are those who have committed themselves to the organization and have shown willingness to serve in the core group. Affiliate organizations, on the other hand, are independent groups which have agreed to unite with the YOUNG, the statement added.

A table of organization which accompanied the statement showed that the YOUNG has a national congress with a national executive committee under it. The national secretariat takes care of the day to day activities of the group. Its basic unit is the chapter, which would be established in places of work, schools, towns and cities.

The YOUNG also has a council of leaders, believed to be the RAM leaders.

Among the objectives enumerated by the YOUNG in its statement are:

—To disseminate information explaining the issues of national unity, nationalism and good government.

—To initiate organized action against graft and corruption, abuse of power of those in government and nondelivery of basic services to the people.

—To assist in the establishment of the widest possible alliance of Filipinos which will work for real reconciliation based on nationalism and good government.

The statement said "The polarization of Philippine society is holding back the nation from making significant leap to progress. Real reconciliation has remained an elusive dream. The Filipino youth continues to be torn apart by fratricidal conflicts brought about by political extremism and the senseless pursuit of vengeance and vindictiveness."

Rebel General, Others Elude Davao Military Raid

HK1404093190 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Three rebel officers, including former General Jose Maria Zumel, former Lieutenant Vicente Tomas, and a still unidentified companion, escaped a raid conducted by elements of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] in Davao City. The operation was conducted on a suspected safehouse of the three rebel officers in San Pedro Street, Skyline Subdivision in Davao Province.

According to a report by Regional Command [Recom] 11 chief Brigadier General Mariano Baccay, Jr., reaching PC-INP chief Brigadier General Cesar Nazareno, the three men escaped swiftly from the safehouse, eluding elements of the Calomo INP patrol. Authorities recovered three sacks of various manifestos of the RAM-SFP [Reform the Armed Forces Movement—Soldiers of the Filipino People], subversive documents with RAM-SFP letterheads, a .45 caliber revolver with magazine and bullets, communications documents bearing Zumel's signature, a telescope, and a travel bag with personal goods. Zumel carries a 1-million-peso cash reward for his arrest and is a leading member of the RAM-SFP.

Military Discovers Another NPA 'Killing Field'

HK1204095090 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Government troops have found another New People's Army [NPA] killing field in the mountains between the towns of Mabini and Sual, Pangasinan Province. According to Lieutenant Winifredo Perez, commanding officer of the 46th Military Intelligence Company of the Philippine Army, two bodies of NPA members were found in the mass grave. They were slain by their comrades in 1986. Two former NPA rebels pointed out the area which is 25 kilometers away from Sual Town proper. The informers said they belonged to this group named Tisoy Alliance operated by Comrades Gary and Alex. They claim they were responsible for killing the two in December 1986, on the suspicion that they were military deep penetration agents. Two other bodies were found in the same area where other NPA members are buried. The soldiers have not dug them all up yet because of nightfall.

Aquino Declares 'State of Calamity' in Zamboanga

HK1404094590 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 14 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] President Aquino has declared a state of calamity in Zamboanga del Norte and Zamboanga del Sur due to extensive crop failure as a result of drought.

In Proclamation 551, Mrs. Aquino said that the Zamboanga provinces suffered production losses placed at P[pesos]27.153 million with 16,823 hectares of agricultural land damaged by the drought. Citing a report by the National Disaster Coordinating Council [NDCC], the President added at 5,218 families, whose main source of livelihood is farming, were affected.

In signing the proclamation, Mrs. Aquino brings to four the number of provinces that have been placed under a state of calamity. Early this year, she declared a state of calamity in Iloilo and the subprovince of Guimaras in Western Visayas.

Through the new orders, Mrs. Aquino said she would mobilize the departments of agriculture and social welfare and development and other government agencies to assist the farming families with an agricultural rehabilitation program and a relief assistance program.

The NDCC is also monitoring the extent of the damage wrought by the drought in other parts of the country such as the Cagayan Valley, Central Luzon and other provinces in Western Visayas.

Meanwhile, Mrs. Aquino signed into law an act establishing a 10-bed hospital in Torrijos in Marinduque, the Palace said. Republic Act 6947 states that the facility shall be known as the Torrijos Municipal Hospital to be under the supervision of the Department of Health. The act also states that the amount needed to carry out the measure would be charged against the General Appropriations Act for 1989.

Central Bank Shows Reduced Foreign Investments

HK1204033590 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 12 Apr 90 p 1

[By Alex B. Reyes]

[Text] Registered foreign equity investments from January to February this year totalled $33.61 million as February recorded investments of $12.8 million, the Central Bank [CB] reported yesterday.

This brings to $3,138.5 million the cumulative foreign equity investments since 1970.

The $33.61 million represents 16% of last year's total of $203 million of registered foreign investments. At this pace, straight line extrapolation will mean 1990 foreign investments will equal last year's investment totals.

CB sources said the $12.8 million February figure, down 38% from January's $20.81 million level, might be the first concrete indicator of investor wariness as a result of the December coup attempt.

Another BUSINESS WORLD source said he expects foreign investors to remain bearish for the first half of this year, with investment activity picking up in the second half, barring any political upheavals.

Registered foreign investments represent actual inflows into the country. The CB said approved foreign investments, a gauge of investor interest and a rough indicator of future investment inflows, totalled $32.87 million from january to February, 1990.

The CB data also showed that in the first two months of the year, registered foreign equity investments from the United Kingdom topped the list with $14.0 million in registered investments.

Investments from the United States followed, totalling $9.4 million. Investments from Japan, Hong Kong and South Korea were third, fourth and fifth, totalling $2.9 million, $2.1 million, and $1.9 million.

So far, in the first two months of the year, no investments from West Germany, France or Italy have been recorded, while Taiwanese investors have registered only a total of $.5 million.

By industry breakdown, registered investments in financial institutions were highest, totalling $16.82 million.

The mining industry was next, with $7.74 million registered investments, of which $6.27 million went to geothermal projects, while $1.46 million went into the petroleum and gas industry.

Investments in manufacturing followed, totalling $7.26 million. The textiles and garments industry was the favorite of foreign investors, registering $2.58 million investments, followed by the rubber ($1.65 million) and food ($1.21 million) industries.

In terms of approved investments, the manufacturing industry was the highest, with $15.36 million going to various manufacturing industries. Of this total, the garments and textiles sector received the bulk of $5.34 million.

Investments in mining were second highest, totalling $10.26 million for the period. Of the total, $6.27 million went to the geothermal industry, while $3.98 million went to the petroleum and gas industry.

Approved foreign equity investments in financial institutions totalled $5.07 million, of which $2.9 million went to insurance companies while $1.54 million went to banks.

$2.2 Billion Ship Import Program Approved

HK1004041690 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 10 Apr 90 pp 17, 21

[By Daniel Agoncillo]

[Text] The government inter-agency body on industrial restructuring has approved the $2.2 billion program for the importation of second-hand ships for the interisland shipping industry.

The program, which will be implemented over a 10-year period, was among those recommended by a Norwegian consultancy firm for the development of an efficient and effective Philippine interisland shipping and ship-repair industry.

Funds for the maritime industry restructuring will be sourced partly from loans from the World Bank and the Asean-Japan Development Fund (AJDF). The World Bank has committed an initial amount of $200 million while the AJDF will be providing $350 million for the restructuring of four industries—garments and textile, pulp and paper, cement, and shipping and ship-repair. The Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP) will channel the funds through 18 accredited banks and financial institutions.

Trade and Industry Undersecretary Tomas Alcantara recently announced the approval of the recommendations of Barlindhaug and Fulgum, a consultancy group composed of Norwegian engineers and economists. The recommendations aim to provide an efficient and effective regulatory and infrastructure framework for the Philippine domestic shipping industry.

The Norwegian firm's recommendations include:
—Tax- and duty-free importation of second-hand vessels costing $2.2 billion over a 10-year period.
—Tax- and duty-free importation of spare parts and consummables for the interisland shipping fleet.
—Reduction of the number of government regulatory agencies on maritime affairs from 18 to two.

—Abolition or substantial reduction of the common carrier tax and all taxes on marine fuel oil.
—Abolition of the 12% limit on return on investments (ROI) for shipping operations.

Some of the measures call for the speedier implementation of the controversial maritime communications project of the Department of Transportation and Communications, and the formulation and implementation of a master plan for the development of port facilities and waterways nationwide involving importation of dredgers and other equipment needed for the purpose.

Other measures center on incentives for the development of an efficient and effective maritime workforce, including the grant of higher basic pay, pensions and benefits to marine officers. Still other measures call for government adoption and enforcement of international standards on marine safety and ecological protection.

The inter-agency committee that approved the recommended measures is chaired by Trade and Industry Secretary Jose S. Concepcion Jr.

Its members are the Department of Finance (DOF), the National Economic and Development Authority (Neda), the Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP), and the Bankers' Association of the Philippines (BAP).

The committee aims to formulate and implement restructuring in industries, including shipping, which are vital to Philippine economic development.

Special members of the committee that provided inputs to the Norwegian firm's study on Philippine shipping include the Department of Transportation and Communications (DOTC), the Philippine Ports Authority (PPA) and the Maritime Industry Authority (Marina).

The complete list of DBP-accredited loan sources include Anscor Capital and Investment Corporation, All-Asia Capital and Leasing Corporation, Asiatrust Corporation, Asiatrust Bank, BPI Leasing, Citytrust Banking Corporation, China Bank, Equitable Banking Corporation, Far East Bank and Trust Corporation, Interbank, Land Bank of the Philippines, Philippine Commercial and International Bank, Planters Development Bank, Premiere Development Bank, Rizal Commercial Banking Corporation, United Coconut Planters' Bank, Union Bank, and Urban Development Bank.

Thailand

Chatchai Returns From 9-Day Japanese Visit

BK1504013090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, describing his nine-day visit to Japan as a success, said Thailand and Japan are moving closer to becoming partners in bringing peace and prosperity to Southeast Asia. General Chatchai, speaking at a press conference at Don Muang airport on his return from Japan last night, said he had successfully persuaded Japan to assume a more active role in this region both politically and economically.

"Strengthening of relations between Thailand and Japan is one of the ways that would enhance Japan's position in the Asia Pacific region, particularly Southeast Asia," the prime minister said. For example, Japan could use Thailand as a gateway in its efforts to expand trade with Burma and the Indochinese countries because of Thailand's geographic proximity to these countries, he said.

Chatchai said he wants Japan to become a more active actor in the international efforts to bring peace to Cambodia. "Japan could do just that by hosting a meeting between Cambodian resistance leader, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen for a change," he said.

The prime minister, who led a 100-member delegation to Japan, said he had told Japanese government leaders that he would do his utmost to persuade the two Cambodian leaders to go to the negotiating table in Japan. "The meeting between Prince Sihanouk and Premier Hun Sen should take place before the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council convene their meeting in May," he said.

Under the aegis of Chatchai, Sihanouk and Hun Sen met in Bangkok in February which produced no significant progress in the negotiation for a political settlement to end the 11-year-old Cambodian conflict.

Chatchai said Japan, which chairs the Paris peace conference's subcommittee charged with the repatriation of Cambodians and the reconstruction of Cambodia, has already attached more importance to Southeast Asia in particular and the Asia Pacific region in general.

On bilateral issues, the prime minister said Japan had responded positively to his proposals for that country to step up bilateral trade cooperation, including technological transfer, greater market access for Thai exports, and joint ventures in various fields.

Chatchai said he had specifically sought assistance from Japan for building the infrastructure for the second phase of the Eastern Seaboard project and the newly-launched Southern Seaboard project, particularly in transport and telecommunications. The Japanese government had expressed willingness to help Thailand as requested, he said.

Annual Military Reappointments Announced

BK1504062590 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Apr 90

[14 April "Announcement of the Prime Minister's Office on Appointment of Military Officers"]

[Text] A royal decree has been issued on appointment of the following military officers for the royal services:

Defence Ministry:

1. General Somkhit Chongphayuha, from deputy chief of staff, to inspector general.

Office of the Permanent Secretary for Defence:

2. Acting Gen. Naruthi Phuakphiphat, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to adviser to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

3. Vice Admiral [Vice Adm.] Bandit Chunhawan, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to adviser to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

4. Lieutenant General Sanyawit Sirimonthon, from officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary [as heard].

5. Lt. Gen. Songsoem Waiyasopha, from officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary [as heard].

6. Acting Lt. Gen. Chongphian Phunsap, from officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

7. Rear Admiral Phibunsak Bunchuchuai, from officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, rear admiral rank [as heard].

8. Major General Rawi Phromsakha na Sakhon Nakhon, from deputy director general of the Office of the Defence Budget, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, lieutenant general rank.

9. Maj. Gen. Nian Phuasomphaeng, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters to officer attached, to Office of the Permanent Secretary, lieutenant general rank.

10. Maj. Gen. Amphon Chuthaphuthi, from officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, lieutenant general rank.

11. Air Vice Marshal Chinda Amaradit, from assistant director general of the Office of the Defence Budget, to deputy director general of the Office of the Defence Budget.

12. Maj. Gen. Kamon Ruangwuthi, from judge attached to the Military Judicial Office, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

13. Maj. Gen. Chaturong Phibunphanuwat, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

14. Maj. Gen. Kasem Kraisan, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

15. Maj. Gen. Thirarat Phutthananon, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to Office of the permanent Secretary.

16. Maj. Gen. Adison Suphasamut, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

17. Acting Maj. Gen. Sawaiwit Senanarong, from officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

18. Acting Maj. Gen. Manun Rupkhachon, from officer attached to the Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary.

19. Colonel Chatchawan Payanan, to assistant director general of the Office of the Defence Budget.

20. Captain Sakun Inthusophon, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, air vice marshal rank.

21. Col. Nan Ninchunlaka, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank.

22. Col. Prathan Panadit, to judge attached to the Military Judicial Office.

23. Col. Udomsin Kalaphot, to chief of the Military Judicial Office.

24. Col. Wirachat Thinarat, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank.

25. Col. Chaisuk Ketthat, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank.

26. Col. Ut Buangbon, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank.

27. Col. Wangsan Amattayakun, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank.

28. Col. Soranat Wichitranut, to officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, major general rank.

Supreme Command Headquarters:

29. Air Chief Marshal [ACM] Phisit Salikhup, from Armed Forces deputy chief of staff, to Armed Forces chief of staff.

30. Gen. Wichit Sukmak, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to deputy Armed Forces chief of staff.

31. Col. [as heard] Wichit Bunyawat, from acting chief of staff officers of the supreme commander, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

32. Gen. Singha Saowaphap, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

33. Acting Gen. Chawan Kanchanakun, from adviser to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

34. Air Marshal [AM] Suthep Theparak, from director of the Directorate of Joint Personnel, to chief of staff officers of the supreme commander.

35. Lt. Gen. Khrut Chanthema, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, general rank.

36. Lt. Gen. Pricha Chamnanwet, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to adviser to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

37. Vice Adm. Chatchawan Khongdit, from director of the Directorate of Joint Logistics, to deputy Armed Forces chief of staff.

38. AVM Danai Morin, from officer attached to Office of the Permanent Secretary, to director of the Directorate of Joint Personnel.

39. Vice Adm. Han Sakunphanit, from commander of Sattahip Naval Base, to director of the Directorate of Joint Logistics.

40. Lt. Gen. Woraphim Ditsayabut, from deputy chief of staff officers of the supreme commander, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

41. Lt. Gen. Samoe Suksomsathan, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

42. Lt. Gen. Phisan Thepsittha, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

43. Lt. Gen. Phon Premsamit, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank, to officer Attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

44. Lt. Gen. Bunloet Phonchanthon, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

45. Air Vice Marshal Akhom Atthawetworwut, from officer attached to Air Force Headquarters, to commandant of the Armed Forces Staff College.

46. Maj. Gen. Prachan Anantasurakan, from commanding general of the Military Research and Development Center, to assistant chief of staff officers of the supreme commander.

47. Maj. Gen. Arun Chawanasai, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank.

48. Maj. Gen. Somchai Ramphaikun, from judge attached to the Military Judicial Office, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank.

49. Rear Admiral Chumphon Phummaranan, from officer sttached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, vice admiral rank.

50. Air Vice Marshal Kopkiat Hansombun, from chief of staff of the Directorate of Medical Service of the Air Force, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, air marshal rank.

51. Maj. Gen. M.R. Somchanok Kridakon, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, lieutenant general rank.

52. Maj. Gen. Wichit Watthanakun, from deputy director of the Directorate of Education and Research, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

53. Maj. Gen. Wichai Sumanangkun, from director of the Office of Military Development, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

54. Maj. Gen. Roengwit Amphai, from assistant director of the Directorate of Joint Communications, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

55. Maj. Gen. Pridi Sampuranaphan, from specialist of the Royal Thai Survey Department, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

56. Maj. Gen. Seri Sutsawaeng, from staff officer of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

57. Maj. Gen. Thawichat Chawakun, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

58. Maj. Gen. Charuk Ariratchakaran, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

59. Maj. Gen. Khit Changatwet, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

60. Rear Admiral Samruat Niyomdet, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, rear admiral rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

61. Air Vice Marshal Saman Rattanasiri, from officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, air vice marshal rank, to officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

62. Maj. Gen. Soem Rusakun, from medical officer of the Office of the Supreme Commander, to medical officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters.

63. Maj. Gen. Aran Chomphaisan, from assistant director of the Directorate of Education and Research, to deputy director of the Directorate of Education and Research.

64. Captain Samran Sakyothinthada, to director of the Office of the Military Development, Supreme Command Headquarters.

65. Captain Phonlawat Phonphun, to assistant director of the Directorate of Joint Communications.

66. Colonel Anan Phunsanong, to specialist of the Royal Thai Survey Department.

67. Col. Amornrat Chintakanon, to staff officer of the Supreme Commander.

68. Col. Mana Phimonphan, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.

69. Col. Sumet Phawamontri, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.

70. Col. Suchit Sitthidecha, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.

71. Col. Phisit Chunhanan, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, major general rank.

72. Group Capt. Chai Bunruang, to officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander, air vice marshal rank.

73. Col. Waeowit Phokhawanit, to medical officer attached to Office of the Supreme Commander.

74. Group Capt. Thanophat Saiwiset, to assistant director of the Directorate of Education and Research.

75. Col. Suang Niwatanon, to commanding general of the Military Reseach and Development Center.

Army:

76. General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, from assistant commander in chief, to deputy commander in chief.

77. Lt. Gen. Wimon Wongwanit, from 2d Army Region commander, to assistant commander in chief.

78. Lt. Gen. Wirot Saengsanit, from deputy chief of staff, to chief of staff.

79. Lt. Gen. Pramon Phalasin, from assistant chief of staff for operations, to deputy chief of staff.

80. Lt. Gen. Choetchai Thiratthanon, from officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, to assistant chief of staff for operations.

81. Lt. Gen. Phaibun Hongsinlak, from commander of 2d Army Corps, to commander of 2d Army Region.

82. Lt. Gen. Ariya Ukhotkit, from officer attached to the Supreme Command headquarters, to 2d Army Corps commander.

83. Lt. Gen. Phairo Wongwatthana, from Army adviser, to officer attached to the Supreme Command headquarters.

84. Lt. Gen. Wanchai Amphunan, from special operations officer attached to Supreme Command Headquarters, lieutenant general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

85. Maj. Gen. Amnat Satrawut, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to Army adviser.

86. Maj. Gen. Pramot Ra-ngapphai, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, lieutenant general rank.

87. Maj. Gen. Thamrongrat Kaeokan, from officer of the Army Headquarters, to Education Division director, King Mongkutklao Medical College.

88. Maj. Gen. Bunpriap Koetchuchun, deputy commander of 2d Army Corps, to deputy commander of 2d Army Region.

89. Maj. Gen. Kasem Chuangchot, from officer attached to the Army Headquarters, to deputy commander of 2d Army Corps.

90. Maj. Gen. Prasat Prasongchanya, from Education Division director, King Mongkutklao Medical College, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

91. Maj. Gen. Ulit Linawat, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

92. Maj. Gen. Sumet Yuktasewi, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

93. Maj. Gen. Sunan Rotchanawiphat, from Army Pharmaceutical Plant director, Army Medical Department, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

94. Maj. Gen. Subanchin Noiset, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

95. Maj. Gen. Thawiwut Herabat, from Anantha Mahidon Hospital deputy director, to officer attached to the Army headquarters.

96. Maj. Gen. Somchet Chutinan, from special operations officer attached to Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

97. Maj. Gen. Somchit Bunyathap, from staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

98. Maj. Gen. Rop Rakrian, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

99. Maj. Gen. Anan Chunhaphet, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

100. Maj. Gen. Amon Kingket, from special operations officer attached to the Army Headquarters, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

101. Maj. Gen. Prasong Chanwinit, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

102. Maj. Gen. Sumit Thianpheng, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

103. Maj. Gen. Wisan Khanitthanon, from staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

104. Maj. Gen. Uthai Sukthiradet, from Army specialist, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

105. Maj. Gen. Sikharin Singhaphan, from Army specialist, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

106. Maj. Gen. Chanbun Phentrakun, from Army specialist, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

107. Maj. Gen. Suraphong Praphaiphon, from staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank, to officer attached to the Army Headquarters.

108. Col. Suthep Chanthonamphon, to Army specialist.

109. Col. Kansiri Kannasut, to Army specialist.

110. Col. Thani Wanthanaphuti, to special operations officer, Army Headquarters, major general rank.

111. Col. Chaloem Phumphanwong, to Army specialist.

112. Col. Chalao Toemthongchai, to staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank.

113. Col. Prasoet Kitphot, to Army specialist.

114. Col. Narong Waiyawut, to Anantha Mahidon Hospital director.

115. Col. Wichian Sakonrak, to Army Pharmaceutical Plant director, Army Medical Department.

116. Col. At Onchamrat, to special operations officer, Army Headquarters, major general rank.

117. Col. Pradiwet Wetcharak, to staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander, major general rank.

118. Col. Yuenyong Wattanawikon, to amy specialist.

119. Col. Wibun Wibun Siduam, to amy specialist.

120. Col. Wichian Loetchanphen, to special operations officer, Army Headquarters, major general rank.

121. Col. Manot Buachum, to special operations officer, Army Headquarters, major general rank.

122. Col. Somphan Bunkangwan, to 12th Infantry Division commander.

123. Col. Phithaya Manophatthana, to Army specialist.

124. Col. Suraphon Khrutwecho, to special operations officer, Army Headquarters, major general rank.

125. Col. Bunsong Phattharasongkhram, to staff officer attached to the Office of the Army Commander.

Royal Thai Navy:

126. Admiral Thep Suphasanguan, from assistant commander in chief, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
127. Vice Admiral Sunthon Phong-anan, from deputy commander in chief of the Royal Fleet, to assistant commander in chief.
128. Vice Adm. Thawatchai Kosonnawin, from assistant chief of staff for intelligence, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
129. Vice Adm. Manit Thummanon, from assistant chief of staff for personnel, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
130. Vice Adm. Suchit Bunnak, from Navy adviser, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
131. Rear Adm. Phaibun Naksakun, from deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet, to deputy commander of the Royal Fleet.
132. Rear Adm. Rot Wiphatphumiprathet, from officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to Navy adviser.
133. Rear Adm. Borisut Chantharathai, from officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to assistant chief of staff for personnel.
134. Rear Adm. Suchin Samittadilok, from officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to assistant chief of staff for intelligence.
135. Rear Adm. C[illegible]ochong Chotchuang, from deputy commandant of the Sattahip Naval Base, to commandant of the Sattahip Naval Base.
136. Rear Adm. Thawat Phothiwihok, from deputy director for administration of the Naval Dockyard Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
137. Rear Adm. Arun Hunthanasewi, officer attached to the Navy Headquarters, to deputy director for administration of the Naval Dockyard Department.
138. Rear Adm. Suwat Charunkonrak, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
139. Rear Adm. Prawit Siwarak, from staff officer of the Navy Headquarters, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
140. Rear Adm. Pricha Phanphokha, from education chief at Navy College, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
141. Rear Adm. Chittawi Phumichit, from deputy commander of the Advanced Navy Academy, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
142. Rear Adm. Chaloem Chaemsawat, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
143. Rear Adm. Annop Wiyakan, from deputy comptroller general, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
144. Rear Adm. Krayim Phichaikun, from director of the Naval Inspector General Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
145. Rear Adm. Sukkasem Tantrachin, from director of the Navy Transport Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
146. Rear Adm. Kittichai Senanarong, from chief of staff of the Naval Academy, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
147. Rear Adm. Worachit Sitthiyothakhan, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
148. Rear Adm. Sirat Saksunthon, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
149. Rear Adm. Anusak Chitsuk, from director of the Naval Science Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
150. Rear Adm. Nakhon Phibunsawat, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
151. Rear Adm. Tuangrat Bunyobon, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
152. Rear Adm. Lom Wirapri, from commandant of the Bangkok Naval Station, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
153. Rear Adm. Thawi Manidit, from director of the Naval Administration Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
154. Rear Adm. Prachum Khruawan, chief of staff of the Sattahip Naval Base, to deputy commandant of the Sattahip Naval Base.
155. Rear Adm. Pricha Sanguanchua, from director of the Naval Welfare Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
156. Rear Adm. Kasemsak Phrombut, from director of the Naval Communications Department, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
157. Rear Adm. Lamphen Namthip, from Navy specialist, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
158. Rear Adm. Winai Naiyananon, from Navy staff officer, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
159. Rear Adm. Kamon Kuprasoet, from assistant comptroller general, to deputy comptroller general.
160. Rear Adm. Pramuk Prasanchim, from officer attached to the the Supreme Command Headquarters, to officer attached to the Navy Headquarters.
161. Capt. Mattra Amphaiphat, to director of the Navy Research and Development Office.
162. Capt. Sirichai Komonkunchon, to Navy specialist.
163. Capt. Trirat Chamanan, to Navy specialist.
164. Capt. Pha-iat Ayanabut, to Navy specialist.
165. Capt. Thatsanai Ratthanaphon, to Navy specialist.
166. Capt. Anek Khusakun, to staff officer of the Navy Headquarters, rear admiral rank.
167. Capt. Sombun Noichaya, to staff officer attached to Navy Headquarters, rear admiral rank.
168. Capt. Bunplot Mamuangkaeo, to director of the Naval Transport Department.
169. Capt. Buntharik Chayen, to deputy comptroller general.
170. Capt. Sukkasem Wimon, to deputy commander of the Advanced Navy Academy.
171. Capt. Anan Subun, to education affairs chief of the Navy Academy.
172. Capt. Chamnong Ruangdet, to Navy specialist.
173. Capt. Chiwin Chaiyakun, to Navy specialist.
174. Capt. Chuchat Lamom, to Navy specialist.
175. Capt. Suchat Ekkarat, to director of the Navy Inspector General Department.

176. Capt. Surat Rattanapruk, to commander of Bangkok Naval Station.

177. Capt. Kamron Nuchanat, to chief of staff of Sattahip Naval Base.

178. Capt. Chongrak Chomthongdi, to chief of staff of the Navy Academy.

179. Capt. Thunthawi Kuiyakanon, to deputy chief of staff of the Royal Fleet.

180. Capt. Phatthanaphong Siphen, to director of the Navy Welfare Department.

181. Capt. Chamnan Buranaphong, to director of the Naval Administration Department.

182. Capt. Thamrong Wibunsathian, to director of the Naval Science Department.

183. Capt. Phayung Phadungnawin, to director of the Naval Communications Department.

Air Force

184. Air Marshal [AM] Likhit Suwannathat, from Air Force deputy chief of staff, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

185. AM Prachum Chaisiri, from assistant chief of staff for intelligence, to Air Force deputy chief of staff.

186. AM Pricha Nonsi, from commander of the Air Force Marines [Akat Yothin], to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

187. AM Prasoet Rattanakan, from Scientific and Weapon Systems Development Center director, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

188. AM Pracha Muangthanya, from assistant chief of staff for personnel, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

189. AM Thongluan Wisetpotchanakit, from Engineering Department director, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

190. AM Pricha Sayason, from Comptroller General, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

191. AM Somsak Kusalasai, from Advanced Air Force Academy command to assistant chief of staff for intelligence.

192. AM Mom Ratchawong Siriphong Thongyai, from assistant chief of staff for logistics, to Air Operations Department director.

193. AM Samat Sotsathit, from Staff College commander to assistant chief of staff for operations.

194. AM Phanom Thiratwathi, from Air Force adviser, to assistant chief of staff for personnel.

195. AM Yuthaphong Kittikhachon, from Air Operations Department director, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

196. AM Kriangkrai Sinthawanon, from assistant chief of staff for operations, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

197. Air Vice Marshal [AVM] Thawon Koetsin, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to assistant chief of staff for logistics.

198. AVM Sombat Bunlon, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to Air Force adviser.

199. AVM Wiphat Krasaetanon, from Welfare Department director, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

200. AVM Sommut Suntharawet, from deputy director of Engineering Department, to commander of Scientific and Weapon Systems Development Center.

201. AVM Morakot Chansamruat, from Ordnance Department director, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

202. AVM Chaiyasat Chakhriyarat, from deputy director of Education Department, to director of Advanced Air Force Academy.

203. AVM Chaloei Warintharakhom, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to Air Force Marines commander.

204. AVM Kasem Thawiwat, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to Engineering Department director.

205. AVM Suraphat Chopkonsuk, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to Comptroller General.

206. AVM Bunsong Suphanan, from deputy commander of Advanced Air Force Academy, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

207. AVM Wichit Prayunwan, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to deputy director of Engineering Department.

208. AVM Thirasin Khamphirayananon, from Aviation College commander, to deputy director of Air Operations Department.

209. AVM Sombun Hemsorat, from officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to Finance Department director.

210. AVM Chun Samsen, from deputy commander of Air Force Marines, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

211. AVM Prawit Udomphon, from deputy commander of Scientific and Weapon Systems Development Center, to deputy commander of the Advanced Air Force Academy.

212. AVM Somsak Wetsuwan, from chief of staff of Advanced Air Force Academy, to Welfare Department director.

213. AVM Wichit Samnongsuk, from chief of staff of Education Department to deputy director of Education Department.

214. AVM Sawana Phonloet, from deputy director of Air Operations Department, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

215. AVM San Thamrongratchaniti, from chief of staff of Scientific and Weapon Systems Development Center, to deputy commander of Scientific and Weapons Systems Development Center.

216. AVM Maitri Suphawitchayakun, from director of Finance Department, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

217. AVM Prachoen Bunnak, from Logistics Department director, to Ordnance Department director.

218. AVM Prakop Sutpraphai, from chief of staff of Air Force Marines, to officer attached to Air Force Headquarters.

219. AVM Somnuk Praphuttham, from chief of staff of Air Operations Department, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.

220. AVM Chaiya Naiyananon, from Air Force secretary, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
221. AVM Prayut Uamsam-ang, from Transport Department director, to chief of staff of Advanced Air Force Institute.
222. AVM Bunchan Phantawong, from chief of staff of the Engineering Department, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
223. AVM Suwan Kulapwong, from chief of staff of Air Force Academy, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
224. AVM Sophon Wibunphanit, from Air Force Academy lecturer, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
225. AVM Bunkhan Thanangkun, from deputy commander of Air Force Academy, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
226. AVM Prawit Potchanapraphan, from officer attached to the Supreme Command, to Air Force secretary.
227. AVM Bunkasem Surakkhaka, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
228. AVM Prasop Nitithanprakat, from Chantarubeksa Hospital director, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
229. AVM Watthana Suansomchit, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
230. AVM Bunthuan Uthokasiri, from senior engineer of the Engineering Department, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
231. AVM Thawatchai Fungwuthiran, from director of Phumiphon Adunyadet Hospital, to chief of staff of Medical
232. AVM Supsakun Chaemduang, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
233. AVM Thananit Niamthan, from director of Air Tactical Department, to chief of staff of the Air Operations Control Department.
234. AVM Sirichai Naphaborirak, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
235. AVM Chamlong Muangnoicharoen, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
236. AVM Lamnao Uchukomon, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
237. AVM Prasan Chanyawichak, from Air Force specialist, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
238. AVM Sa-ne Ngamlamiat, from officer attached to the Office of the Defence Ministry Permanent Secretary, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
239. Acting AVM Amphon Saraphon, from staff officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
240. Acting VM Kongkrit Witthayakhom, from staff officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters, to officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
241. Capt. Wirat Wiwatkun, to Air Force specialist.
242. Capt. Manit Chomphutheep, to Air Force specialist.
243. Capt. Omsin Sisawat, to director of Chantharubeksa Hospital.
244. Capt. Som-ong Samitaman, to deputy commander of the Air Force Marines.
245. Capt. Phadung Phanlangsuan, to staff officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
246. Capt. Wicha Bunyaphukkana, to Air Force specialist.
247. Capt. Suphachai Manorom, to Air Force specialist.
248. Capt. Chuan Chittanuphap, to Air Force specialist.
249. Capt. Soemyut Bunsiriya, to Operations Department director.
250. Capt. Sanan Thuathip, to chief of staff of the Education Department.
251. Capt. Wiraphong Singhaseni, to Logistics Department director.
252. Capt. Sahathai Thipphawet, to deputy commander of the Air Force Academy.
253. Capt. Charan Komutdaeng, to chief of staff of the Air Force Academy.
254. Capt. Sommot Yothaphan, to director of Phumiphon Adunyadet Hospital.
255. Capt. Pricha Niyomthai, to commander of Aviation College.
256. Capt. Chun Chansuda, to Air Force Academy lecturer, air vice marshal rank.
257. Capt. Wirasak Kaenmani, to chief of staff of the Scientific and Weapon Systems Development Center.
258. Capt. Mongkhon Chanachai, to senior engineer of the Engineering Department.
259. Capt. Kittisak Thepkhunchon, to director of the Air Force Transport Department.
260. Capt. Anothai Loiphet, to Air Force Specialist.
261. Capt. Wira Sinchasan, to chief of staff of the Air Force Marines.
262. Capt. Samanmit Ruchakhom, to chief of staff of the Engineering Department.
263. Capt. Sahat Chanchaem, to staff officer attached to the Air Force Headquarters.
264. Capt. Phokhai Wongkasikon, to Air Force specialist.

The effective date for No. 161 is from 25 December 1989. The effective date for the remainder is from 1 April 1990.

Announced on 14 April 1990.
Countersigned by: Gen. Chatchai Chunhawan, prime minister

No 'Surprise' Said in List

BK1504020090 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] There was no summer surprise in the much-publicized mid-year military reshuffle announced last night, which showed General Suchinda Khraprayun and his classmates in the Army were in firm control and the consolidation of ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin in the Air Force.

The royal command on the shakeup of the 323 senior officers of the three armed forces, which was brought to

Tokyo by Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong last week for Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan to countersign, was broadcast over Radio Thailand's 8 pm news programme, shortly after the arrival of the premier from Japan. The only surprise appeared to be the timing of the announcement. Earlier it was speculated that the list would be made public tomorrow.

Speaking to newsmen at Don Muang airport, Prime Minister Chatchai said he had gone through and countersigned the list when he was in Japan without raising any "questions" with Gen Sunthon.

The mid-year reshuffle indicates the firm control of Gen Suchinda with his colleagues of Class 5 of the Chunlachomklao Military Academy in charge of key positions in the army. As expected, Assistant Army Chief Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi became the deputy army commander in chief, deputy army chief of staff Lieutenant General Wirot Saengsanit [was named] as the army chief of staff, and Second Army Region Commander Lt Gen Wimon Wongwanit succeeds Gen Itsaraphong as the assistant army chief. The three officers were Suchinda's classmates.

Other appointments at the army include:

—Assistant Army Chief of Staff Lt Gen Pramon Phalasin as deputy army chief of staff.
—Lt Gen Choetchai Thiratthanon, officer attached to the Supreme Command Headquarters, as assistant army chief of staff.
—Commander of the Second Army Corp Lt Gen Phibun Hongsinlak as commander of the Second Army Region.

At the Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF], the shakeup indicates the consolidation of power of ACM Kaset after he succeeded his predecessor and classmate, Deputy Supreme Commander ACM Woranat Aphichari, as the Air Force chief last October. Officers close to Kaset surfaced to control key positions in the RTAF while those known to be supporters of Woranat were moved to inactive posts.

The major changes at the RTAF include:

—Deputy Chief of the Air Staff AM [Air Marshal] Likhit Suwannathat as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
—Assistant Chief of the Air Staff AM Prachum Chaisiri as deputy chief of air staff.
—Air Operations Control Director AM Yutthaphong Kittikhachon as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.
—Assistant Chief of Air Staff for Operations AM Kriangkrai Sinthawanan as officer attached to the RTAF Headquarters.

There were no significant changes to the Royal Thai Navy and the Office of the Defence Permanent Secretary in the mid-year reshuffle.

As for the Supreme Command Headquarters, Deputy Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen Phisit Salikhup became armed forces chief of staff as Gen Wichit Sukmak, officer attached to the Supreme Commander Headquarters, rose to the post of deputy armed forces chief of staff.

New Military Lineup Discussed

BK1604010190 Bangkok THE NATION in English 16 Apr 90 p 1

[By Suthichai Yun]

[Text] The new military pecking order announced Saturday [14 April] evening offered no surprises. But it did display a new trend in the relationship between the government and the military establishment. Here are some spinoffs from the new developments:

—Within the armed forces, the top men in the army, navy and air force got what they wanted. If Gen [General] Chawalit Yongchaiyut had any say in the new lists before he resigned as the supreme commander, he left no marks on the new appointments.

—Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Suchinda Khraprayun has consolidated his position with his most trusted men placed in all the influential posts. RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force] Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin effected a "smooth and subtle purge"—replacing the old guard with a new crop of his own senior officers. RTN [Royal Thai Navy] boss Admiral Praphat Krisanachan had his list approved without any changes either. He has made some major changes at the top too—but only to make preparations for the six admirals who are due to retire in October.

—In other words, the top armed forces commanders-in-chief were given a free hand to reorganize their own teams for the first time in many years, with almost no interference even from within the military hierarchy itself. There was no cross-checking among the army, navy and air force.

—Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong also had his way when it came to naming new team players at the Supreme Command Headquarters.

—Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has chosen to stay away from even appearing to meddle with the proposed reshuffle list. For his own political comfort, the premier has demonstrated to the armed forces that he will let the top brass "take care of their own houses" if they let him skipper the political ship. The prime minister has lived up to the pledge he gave to Gen Chawalit, now defence minister and deputy prime minister for security affairs, that he will steer clear of influencing the appointments of military officers.

—Gen Chawalit has gained politically as a result. At least, he is seen as having been able to serve as an effective "buffer" between the government and the military. This credit will stay with him, at least "until further notice."

—Prime Minister Chatchai has gained a reprieve in the process. He can expect the military to drop its earlier suspicions that he might want to exercise his influence over the top posts in the armed forces. The uneasiness had been generated by rumours at one point that Chatchai might consider naming somebody else—not Gen Suchinda—as army chief.

—For the foreseeable future anyway, the Chatchai government and the armed forces, especially the army and air force, will adopt a "live and let live," if not a "you scratch my back, I scratch yours," policy towards each other. After all, Chatchai needs that new lease on political life without interference from a suspicious or ambitious army. By the same token, the army may now feel the government won't get in its way, at least on what it considers, rightly or wrongly, its "territory."

Army Chief Defends Reshuffle

BK1604011390 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Apr 90 p 1

[Text] Army commander-in-chief Suchinda Khraprayun said yesterday Class 5 officers were suitable for promotion, based on seniority and ability, in Saturday's [14 April] midyear military reshuffle. "Can't help it. They're all senior and more competent than others. Tell me who's not suitable at all," he told reporters.

Asked if the promotion of Class 5 officers to key commander levels would make the Army more unified, Gen [General] Suchinda, who is leader of the class, said soldiers have always been unified no matter what class or era they came from. "Without unity, how can we fight enemies?" he said.

Gen Suchinda said he is still determined not to tamper with politics.

Newly-appointed assistant Army commander-in-chief Wimon Wongwanit supported the Army chief's view that reshuffles depend on seniority and ability and said it is a "pity" he had only a short period of time working as Second Region commander.

Phaibun Hongsinlak, promoted from Second Brigade commander to Second Region commander in place of Gen Wimon, said there are more than 100 Class 5 officers, but in terms of percentage not so many of them were promoted on Saturday.

Lt-Gen [lieutenant general] Phaibun said he will proceed at full speed with the Green Northeast development projects.

Other prominent Class 5 officers promoted in the latest reshuffle include Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, from assistant commander-in-chief, Wirot Saengsanit, from deputy chief-of-staff to chief-of-staff and Chatchom Kanlong, from assistant chief-of-staff to deputy chief-of-staff.

Police Arrest Refugee Smugglers in Prachin Buri

BK1304113190 Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 13 Apr 90 pp 1, 19

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Prachin Buri Province that there are gangs of kidnappers smuggling Vietnamese into Thailand through Cambodia for extortion prices. Border traders cooperate with corrupt government officials in the business.

In this particular case the relatives of the victims reported the matter to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR]. The latest victim was asked U.S. $7,000 as ransom, but the kidnappers agreed to reduce it to U.S. $2,000 after negotiations. The abductors called the United States to fix the date and place of the meeting with the relative of the victim. They wanted the money paid to them at a hotel in Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. Police in Prachin Buri had been on the alert after they received a report from the UNHCR about the development. On 11 April Police Lieutenant Colonel [Pol. Lt. Col.] Thirathat Charoensan, chief provincial police inspector in Aranyaprathet, reported the matter to Police Colonel [Pol. Col.] Phisut Osathanon, provincial police commissioner of Zone 3 in Prachin Buri. A meeting was called to plan the arrest of the international gang of abductors. It was presided over by Pol. Col. Phisut Osathanon, and attended by Pol. Lt. Col. Thirathat Charoensan, chief inspector; Pol. Lt. Col. Rianchai Chinnawong, Pol. Lt. Col. Samphan Phitsamai, Pol. Capt. Raphiphong Suphonsi, Pol. Lt. Ritthirong Thepchanda, Pol. Capt. Wichian Surasiang, Pol. Lt. Noi Kaeota, and a number of policemen. The meeting was held at the Inter Hotel in Aranyaprathet where the relative of the Vietnamese woman was staying and waiting for the appointment with the gang to hand them the ransom in exchange for his sister.

When the kidnappers were about to take the money from the relative of the abducted woman, they were taken by the police.

Nguyen Van Thuyen, 22, arrived from the United States with $2,000 in ransom to free Miss Nguyen Thi Tan, 30, who traveled from Saigon. She crossed into Thailand via Ban Khok Sabaeng, in Tambon Thakham, Aranyaprathet District. In Thailand, the woman was taken by certain officials who then handed her over to the gang of kidnappers. They took the woman for hiding at house number 4/3 of Ban Wang Platong housing project in Aranyaprathet. The gang then made a phone call to her brother in the United States asking for a ransom of $7,000 in exchange for the life of Miss Nguyen Thi Tan. Her relative negotiated for a reduction and got it for $2,000. The kidnappers must have agreed to the reduction out of the reason that the longer they keep her, the more they would have to pay for food and shelter for her. An agreement was reached and appointment set for a rendezvous.

Police arrested two kidnappers: Mr. Ti Lam, 53, of 4/3 Ban Wang Platong, Aranyaprathet, and Mr. Hang Sae Wian, 39, who lived at the Vietnamese Settlement which is a settlement of Vietnamese refugees in Aranyaprathet. The two were arrested with their abducted victim and the $2,000 ransom.

Nguyen Van Thuyen, the brother of the abducted victim, hid the money in his top boot in order to make it difficult for him to hand it immediately to the gangsters. While he was having a hard time taking out the money, police arrived in time to storm the two men. Police charged Ti Lam with extorting money and false imprisonment, whereas Hang Sae Wian was charged with smuggling a foreigner and giving support to an alien hiding in the kingdom. The suspect claimed that he acted out of pity. He was detained for further action. The Vietnamese woman who was abducted by the gang and brought into the kingdom illegally will be handed over to immigration authorities in Prachin Buri for further action. Pol. Capt. Sumit Chankrachang has registered the case. It will be reported to the UNHCR.

35 Vietnamese 'Boat People' Land in Pattani

BK1504044490 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Apr 90 p 2

[Text] Pattani—Thirty-five Vietnamese boat people landed in Panare district here yesterday, police said. The 16 men, eight women and 11 children were given temporary shelter in the seaside district. They told police they wanted to be resettled in third countries.

Vietnam

U.S. Representative Schroeder Visits 13 Apr

BK1304134990 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] A U.S. House of Representatives delegation led by Mrs. Patricia Schroeder, head of the Sub-committee for Military Installations and Facilities of the U.S. House of Representatives' Armed Services Committee visited Vietnam on 13 April. Council of Ministers Vice Chairman and Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach received Mrs. Schroeder and her entourage and exchanged views with them on issues of mutual concern. On the afternoon of the same day, the U.S. House delegation left Hanoi for Phnom Penh, ending its working visit to Vietnam, which had been requested by the U.S. side.

Indian Foreign Minister Gujral Makes Visit

Arrives 13 Apr

BK1304162390 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 13—Indian Minister of External Affairs I.K. Gujral arrived here this afternoon for an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Governement.

The Indian diplomat will attened the fourth session of the Vietnam-India Intergovernemental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The Indian foreign minister is accompanied by C. Dasgupta, additional secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs, and other Indian high-ranking officials as well as representatives of a number of Indian companies.

Receiving the Indian guests were by Nguyen Co Thach, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister; Do Quoc Sam, vice-chairman of the State Planning Commission and deputy head of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-India Intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; Nguyen Dy Nien, vice foreign minister; Vu Xuan Ang, Vietnamese ambassador to India; and others. Indian Ambassador to Vietnam J.C. Sharma was also present. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach gave a banquet at the governmental guest house here this evening in honour of the Indian guests.

Meets Nguyen Co Thach

BK1304162590 Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 13—Talks were held at the government guest house here this afternoon between Nguyen Co Thach, Vietnamese foreign minister, and his Indian counterpart I.K. Gujral.

Also present at the talks, on the Vietnamese side, were Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and Vietnamese Ambassador to India Vu Xuan Ang and, on the Indian side, C. Dasgupta, additional secretary of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, and Indian Ambassador to Vietnam J.C. Sharma.

Minister I.K. Gujral affirmed support for the State of Cambodia in safeguarding Cambodia's independence and sovereignty, hailed Vietnam's and the State of Cambodia's efforts aimed at achieving a solution to the Cambodian issue acceptable to all parties, and supported other countries' endeavours to build Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach highly valued India's efforts to improve its relations with neighbouring countries in South Asia. Referring to the Kashmir issue, Minister Nguyen Co Thach affirmed that Kashmir is an inseparable part of India's territory. The people and government of Vietnam, he said, support India's just stance and wish that the problems existing between India and Pakistan be settled through peaceful negotiations.

At the talks, the two sides exchanged views on international and regional issues of mutual concern, and discussed measures to unceasingly develop the friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the two countries.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding.

Holds News Conference

BK1404160590 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] As reported earlier, at the invitation of our government, Indian Minister for External Affairs Gujral has been paying an official friendship visit to our country since 13 April. He held talks with Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and attended the fourth conference of Vietnam-India Economic and Technology Cooperation Committee. The Indian foreign minister was cordially received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. This afternoon, at the government guest house, Foreign Ministers Nguyen Co Thach and Gujral held a joint news conference. Large numbers of domestic and foreign journalists in Hanoi attended the conference.

Opening the conference, Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that although this was the first visit to Vietnam by Minister Gujral, the minister has long held Vietnam in his heart. The two ministers held several talks useful to the long-standing relations of friendship between the two peoples of Vietnam and India. Minister Gujral then said that he is very grateful to the Vietnamese Government and people for their warm hospitality. He asserted that he made this visit not only as a foreign minister but also as a pilgrim to President Ho Chi Minh's country on his centenary. He much admired the Vietnamese people's struggle for national independence and President Ho Chi Minh, considering it a cause of pride for the Indian people, the whole of Asia and all former colonies. Commemorating President Ho Chi Minh's centenary, the Indian Government has established a committee chaired by Indian Prime Minister Pratap Singh and has decided to organize many commemorating activities, including a seminar on President Ho Chi Minh in India.

Minister Gujral informed that during this visit India and Vietnam agreed to establish a credit line of 100 million rupees next year which will be mainly used for railways and telecommunications and that the trade quotas between the two countries will be increased. As for the Cambodian issue, Minister Gujral said the Indian stance is to respect the independence and self-determination of the Cambodian people. No matter under what form, Cambodia's sovereignty must be ensured and the present State of Cambodia should not be eliminated.

Answering questions by some foreign journalists about Vietnam's viewpoints on the Kashmir issue, Minister Nguyen Co Thach said: We did not discuss much about Kashmir for the sole reason that both sides do not hold differing views. In 1980 during his visit to Kashmir, former Premier Pham Van Dong said that Kashmir is a sacred part of India. Our stand is clear and unchanged. We support the viewpoint that Kashmir belongs to India because this is a just cause. Both ministers further answered many other questions of journalists about international and regional issues.

Attends Cooperation Meeting

BK1304162990 Hanoi VNA in English 1559 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 13—The fourth session of the Vietnam-India intergovernmental Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation was opened here this afternoon.

In his opening speech, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, head of the Vietnamese section of the committee, expressed his joy at the fruitful results of the economic, scientific and cultural cooperation between Vietnam and India over the past years. He said that the friendship between Vietnam and India has existed for a long time and there still remained many potentials for their better cooperation in economic, scientific and technical domains. In the time to come, he stressed, the two countries would look for new ways of cooperation and develop them in service of their interests and the aspiration of the two peoples.

For his part, Indian Minister of External Affairs I.K. Gyjral, head of the Indian section, also expressed his satisfaction at the initial results recorded by the Vietnamese people in their process of removation. He said that the Indian people are always a good friend of the Vietnamese people, that the two countries have fine traditions and good experiences to share and that they look to the future and cooperate with each other in many fields so as to make their economic cooperation correspond to the traditional Indo-Vietnamese friendship.

To Explore Trade Expansion

BK1504164290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] India and Vietnam have agreed to explore possibilities of expanding two-way trade. At the end of the Indo-Vietnamese joint commission meeting in Hanoi, both sides decided to examine the possibility of countertrade and setting up joint ventures. The Indian delegation was led by the minister for external affairs, Mr. I.K. Gujral. Our Southeast Asia correspondent, Deepankar Mukhopadya, reports that both sides agreed to attain a turnover of 100 million rupees in the first year. India requested Hanoi to reduce the trade imbalance as there was an increase in exports and decrease in imports by Vietnam last year. India has proposed joint ventures in hotels, sugar mills, and pharmaceuticals. The two countries identified several new areas in which India will assist Vietnam. They include sericulture, small-scale industries, setting up cotton seed multiplication centers, and an aluminum shelter [as heard].

Grants Interview

BK1604051890 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Interview with Indian Minister of External Affairs Inder Kumar Gujral by a Voice of Vietnam correspondent; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Indian Minister of External Affairs Inder Kumar Gujral is on a visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. On this occasion, the Voice of Vietnam had an interview with the Indian minister. Asked of his impressions about Vietnam, Mr. Gujral said:

[Begin recording] I feel pleased about my visit to Vietnam. I can tell you in one word that it is for me a journey of pilgrimage, because the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh, fought and defeated the mightiest of the powers in the world with their bare hands only. Not only did you liberate yourselves; you also made all of us in Asia prouder. And, I think the freedom struggle of Vietnam—first against a colonial power, then against a foreign intervention—has made the entire patriotic world feel proud and more confident. Therefore, my view about your country is that of reverence and respect, and I am happy that I have been given this opportunity to come here to talk to the Vietnamese people and their leaders. [end recording]

About the development of the Indian-Vietnamese relations, the Indian minister of external affairs said:

[Begin recording] During my visit, we are going to sign this afternoon the Indian-Vietnamese cooperation in various projects and also handing over the two centers which had been built with Indian assistance—that is, the rice research project as well as the buffalo breeding project—and I am sure these will be two such telling monuments in our cooperation. We have offered to Vietnam—and I want to repeat it here—that in whatever fields they want cooperation or whatever we know about technology and science that is required is always at the disposal of Vietnam because we want Vietnam to develop fast, to consolidate economy, and for this India will always be a willing partner and a willing cooperator to try to help Vietnam to come up. [end recording]

India has effectively contributed to the solution of the Cambodian issue. About India's coming activities to help settle the Cambodian issue, Mr. Gujral said:

[Begin recording] [On] India's position about Cambodia, I have given the details to his excellency the foreign minister. We both agree on the same reality and wavelength—that is, Vietnam and ourselves. And, we want the Cambodian problem to be solved, but we do not want the sovereignty, integrity, or unity of Cambodia to be determined by any outside intervention. The United Nations and other international forums may help in supervising and organizing elections, but not in taking over the administration of the country—that must be administered by the government itself. Of course, the two parties can get together and they can form and think of some forum and work out a method of cooperation. India feels that very soon, perhaps, Cambodia will be able to get out of its present situation and stand again as a very proud member of the international polity and also prove its part for further progess in (?this region). We wish Cambodia and Cambodian people well. Thank you very much. And here, before I end, I want to convey my message to the Cambodian people that I salute them. [end recording]

Discusses Kashmir, Cambodia

BK1404152290 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1430 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] India has extended a credit of 10 crore [10 million] rupees to Vietnam for import of capital and manufactured goods urgently needed by the country in its development program. An agreement to this effect was signed today in Hanoi at the concluding meeting of the fourth session of the India-Vietnam Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. The two countries also agreed to undertake urgent measures to boost their trade and establish ventures.

Mr. Gujral had extensive discussions with Vietnamese leaders today on bilateral relations, international, and regional issues. He explained India's concern over the continuing assistance and encouragement given by Pakistan to terrorist elements in Jammu and Kashmir. This had given a serious set back to India's efforts to promote good-neighborly relations with Pakistan he said. Mr. Gujral also had an exchange of views on Cambodia and the latest efforts to resolve the 11-year-old conflict. Mr. Gujral called on the chairman, Mr. Do Muoi, and extended the greetings of the people and government of India.

Leaders Support Kashmir

BK1504163890 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] The Vietnamese vice prime minister and foreign minister, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, described the Pakistan Prime Minister Ms. Benazir Bhutto's recent call for a thousand-years' war against India as absurd. Addressing a news conference in Hanoi, he said Vietnam condemns Pakistan's violation of India's authority over Kashmir and its interference in India's internal affairs. Reiterating Vietnam's stand since the time of President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese prime minister, Mr. Do Muoi, also said that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it cannot be divided.

Meets Do Muoi

BK1404161390 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi received here today the visiting Indian Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral and his entourage.

Present at the reception were Do Quoc Sa, Nguyen Dy Nien, Vu Xuan Anh and Indian ambassador to Vietnam J.C. Sharma.

Chairman Do Muoi warmly welcomed the Indian guest's official visit to Vietnam which, he said, marked a new step of development in the long-standing friendship and cooperation between the two countries. He expressed the Vietnamese people's gratitude toward the Indian government and people for their valuable solidarity and support as well as his joy at the Indian people's achievements in their national development. The government and people of Vietnam, he said, reaffirmed that Kashmir is an inseparable part of India's territory. He asked the Indian foreign minister to convey his best ragards to the Indian President and Prime Minister.

Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral expressed his joy at visiting Vietnam on the occasion of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary, exalted the Vietnamese people's tradition of staunch struggle for national liberation and reaffirmed that the Indian people are always the Vietnamese people's reliable friend. He said that the multi-sided cooperation between India and Vietnam is of paramount importance for the two countries' development and affirmed that India would do its best to develop its relations with Vietnam.

The Indian government and people, he said, support the State of Cambodia in defending Cambodia's independence and sovereignty and welcomed the efforts made by Vietnam and the State of Cambodia towards a solution to the Cambodia issue.

He invited Chairman Do Muoi to pay a friendship visit to India. The Vietnamese leader accepted the invitation with pleasure.

Meets Nguyen Van Linh

BK1404162190 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 14—Nguyen Van Linh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, cordially received here this afternoon Indian Foreign Minister I.K. Gujral and his party now on an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

Present at the reception were Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Dy Nien and Vietnamese ambassador to India Vu Xuan Anh. General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh recalled his recent visit to India where he had seen with his own eyes the Indian people's achievements in national construction and their deep feelings towards the Vietnamese people. He said "the long-standing friendship between the two countries fostered by President Ho Chi Minh and Jawaharlal Nehru and tested through different historical stages has constantly broadened and developed. The Vietnamese Government and people have always been grateful to the Indian people for their solidarity and support now as before and wish that the fine relationship between the two countries will constantly develop".

He also expressed his wish to receive the Indian President and Prime Minister in Vietnam.

For his part, the Indian Minister affirmed that to unite and cooperate with Vietnam is always an unchanged principle of the Indian government and people. He said that a committee for the celebrations of President Ho Chi Minh's birth centenary has been founded in India with the Indian prime minister as its president.

The Indian diplomat praised the Vietnamese people's heroic tradition and expressed his wish that the two peoples enhance their cooperation in all fields so as to make their country prosper. He thanked the Vietnamese Government and people for their hospitality accorded to his delegation during its stay in Vietnam.

Concludes Visit

BK1604074390 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Hanoi VNA April 15—Indian Minister of External Affairs I.K. Gujral and his party left Hanoi today, concluding an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

While here, the delegation was received on seperate occasions by Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi, and General Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of Vietnam and Indian Minister of External Affairs I.K. Gujral held talks on the bilateral relations and on international and regional questions of mutual concern.

Minister I.K. Gujral expressed his joy at his first visit to Vietnam describing it as a "pilgrimage" to the land of the staunch and courageous people who have, with ardent patriotism and firm determination, carried out a successful struggle for independence and freedom, thus becoming a source of pride for Asian nations, including India. He also expressed the deep respect and admiration of the entire Indian people for President Ho Chi Minh, a symbol of the will for freedom and independence, who has set an example of the struggle with self-abnegation for the cause of his own nation and other nations in the world, and who has become a legendary figure.

On this occasion, Minister I.K. Gujral said that the Indian government had decided to set up a committee with Prime Minister V. P. Singh as president for celebrations of the birth centenary of President Ho Chi Minh, name a boulevard in New Delhi after Ho Chi Minh, organize a big international seminar on the late Vietnamese president, issue a set of stamps on Ho Chi Minh, and organise diverse activities in honor of his birthday.

Minister Nguyen Co Thach and his Indian counterpart opened and presided over the fourth session of the Vietnam-India Intergovernmental Committees for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, which reviewed the implementation of agreements reached at its third session and discussed measures to promote their bilateral economic, scientific, and technical cooperation with special importance paid to raising their commercial value in the coming period. At the end of the session, the two ministers signed minutes of consensus of the two countries' cooperation committees. Do Quoc Sam, vice chairman of the Vietnam Planning Commission, and Indian Ambassador to Vietnam Jagdish Chandra Sharma signed an agreement on the utilization of a 100-million rs [rupees] credit given by the Indian government to Vietnam in 1989.

At a press conference held in the afternoon of April 14, Ministers Nguyen Co Thach and I.K. Gujral expressed their satisfaction over the fine results of the Vietnam visit by the Indian external affairs minister and the Vietnam-India Cooperation Committees' meeting which have marked a new development of the multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries. They reached a high identity of views on all the issues under discussion in the spirit of friendship, mutual trust, and understanding. At the conference, Indian Minister I.K. Gujral reiterated India's unswerving stance on the Cambodian issue and its support for the State of Cambodia. He reaffirmed India's respect for the joint statement of February 21, 1990 by Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Sihanouk and stressed that Cambodia's sovereignty should be honored and only the Cambodian people themselves are entitled to control their own country. The United Nations can play a role in helping maintain and organize general elections if it is proposed by the Cambodian parties but the UN body of power cannot be given the legislative, administrative, and legal rights because with such a large power, the United Nations would cause not only harm to the Cambodian people's interests but also create a premise detrimental to the international relations.

In reply to a question about the Kashmir problem, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach reiterated the Vietnamese government's stance on this affair as stated by former Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong during his visit to India in 1980. He reaffirmed that Kashmir is a sacred part of India's territory. The government and people of Vietnam fully support the Indian government's stance on Kashmir. In such a conjuncture, he said, Vietnam condemns all acts of intervention in India's internal affairs.

The two ministers expressed the confidence that the success of the talks and the agreements reached at the fourth session of the Vietnam-India Intergovernmental Committees would contribute to further strengthening and expanding the friendship and multi-faceted cooperation between the two countries in the years ahead.

A ceremony was held at the government guests' house on the hand-over of the O Mon Rice Research Center and the Song Be Milch Buffalo Center, presents of the Indian Government to the Vietnamese people. The documents were signed by Nguyen Minh Thong, vice minister of agriculture and food industry, and S.C. Das Gupta, secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry.

While here, the distinguished Indian guests also visited the Army Museum, the Museum of History, and a number of scenic places in Hanoi.

Vietnamese Party General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh invited Indian President R. Venkataraman and Prime Minister V.P. Singh to pay an official visit to Vietnam. Minister I.K. Gujral thanked the Vietnamese leader and said he would convey the invitation to the Indian president and prime minister. He forwarded the Indian prime minister's invitation for an India visit to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi. Chairman Do Muoi accepted the invitation with thanks. The date for the trip will be arranged later.

Hanoi Reports Sihanouk Flees Liberated Zone

BK1304135490 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 13 Apr 90

[Text] Foreign sources say that Sihanouk had to flee from a so-called liberated zone along the Cambodia-Thai border to Bangkok. Radio the Voice of America commented that this was because of an attack by the Cambodian Armed Forces. The VOA noted that Sihanouk had to give up his plan to celebrate the traditional New Year festival in the liberated zone on April 13. For its part, BBC radio pointed out that Sihanouk fled from this zone has clearly proved the failure of the Khmer opposition forces.

CFSR Plans To Repatriate Workers by 1995

BK1304153390 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Czechoslovak newspapers on 11 April carry schedules on the repatriation of Vietnamese workers. According to these newspapers about 4,100 workers will leave Czechoslovakia in 1990. This number will be doubled in 1991; by the end of 1995 there will be no Vietnamese workers in this country. The Czechoslovak press also said that the most difficult problem now is the means of transportation. The Czechoslovak airline and industrial enterprises hiring Vietnamese workers have to pay the double price for air tickets for these workers, because on the way back the Czechoslovak airline cannot find passengers to fill the vacant seats. Czechoslovak enterprises, however, opposed the increase in air ticket prices, reasoning that finding passengers is the duty of the Czechoslovak airline.

Paper Announces Measures To Protect Security

BK1604102690 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Apr 90

[Text] Under the title "Push the Mass Movement to Safeguard National Security Forward by a New Step," an editorial carried in today's issue of NHAN DAN says in part:

Proceeding from the initial results of the drives to carry out Directive No. 135, all localities throughout the country have in recent days continued to broaden the mass movement to safeguard national security, mobilizing combined strength to crack down on those who seek to undermine political security; corrupt elements, bribe takers, smugglers, illegal traders, and swindlers who misappropriate properties of the state, the collectives, and private citizens; distributors of decadent and reactionary reading materials; those who release distorted themes; those who instigate and rally forces to oppose the lines and policies of our party and state; and those who are associated with other social vices such as gambling, drug addiction, and prostitution. Large segments of our cadres and people have been welcoming the crackdown on these criminals. The factor that decides the effectiveness of this campaign is to truly renovate the contents of and methods for mass mobilization with the aim of unleashing the great strength of people of all walks of life under the direct guidance of party committee echelons and administrative organs at all levels.

AFP Terms Editorial 'Hardline'

BK1604084690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0833 GMT 16 Apr 90

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Hanoi, April 16 (AFP)—For the first time Vietnamese officials acknowledged Monday that they were suppressing political dissent in Vietnam and warned the Army would be used to quash any attempt to destabilise the socialist system. In an exceptionally hardline editorial, the official Communist Party newspaper NHAN DAN warned that Hanoi was determined to stamp out "any attempt to disrupt public order and security." The paper also announced a "recent" increase in measures to suppress "those who are trying to undermine political security by calling for the unity of groups hostile to our party and state policies." It accused "imperialist and reactionary" groups of stepping up their actions to "exploit the difficulties in Vietnam to try and recruit people to oppose socialism."

The NHAN DAN also published comments made Sunday by head of state and number two in the party Politburo, Vo Chi Cong, who said the Army should defend the "socialist party, power and government." The Vietnamese president told a group of officer cadets that the people and the Army "under the leadership of the party would steadfastly defend the revolutionary dictatorship against all manoeuvres and plots by the enemy."

The articles marked the first time Vietnamese officials openly acknowledged the existence of anti-government currents in the country, and the first time they clearly spelt out their determination to oppose dissent by force if necessary, observers said. Sources suggest that some of the country's leaders are worried there may be demonstrations in Ho Chi Minh city during celebrations at the end of the month to mark the 15th anniversary of the end of the Vietnam war and the country's unification. Communist troops entered Ho Chi Minh City, then called Saigon, on April 30, 1975 marking the final defeat of the U.S.-backed Republic of Vietnam in the south of the country.

Hanoi has always made it clear that it does not agree with the current moves in Eastern Bloc countries away from socialism and has reiterated its determination to maintain the dominant role of the Communist Party in the country's political life. However, in reaction to the party's loss of popularity, the authorities have emphasised the need for reform, democratisation and "morality," particularly by removing corrupt party cadres. NHAN DAN said the authorities would continue with the process of democratisation while at the same time "teaching people to live and work according to the law." At the end of March the party Central Committee expelled Tran Xuan Bach who had taken a strong reformist line, in particular by underlining the fact that Vietnam could not remain aloof from the events currently underway in other socialist countries.

Kien Giang Party Committee Punishes Key Cadres

BK1604075590 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Mar 90 p 1

[Report by Doan Thanh Van]

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Kien Giang Provincial Party Organization recently met to consider disciplinary action against some members of the provincial Party Committee for serious shortcomings. The charges ranged from abuse of power and embezzlement of public funds and allowances of welfare policy beneficiaries to illicit sexual relations and conniving in close relatives' unlawful activities, such as operating chit funds and cheating contributors out of large sums of money.

All the party members involved were key cadres who, despite repeated warnings and educational efforts by the party organization concerned, had refused to mend their ways and had become increasingly deviant and degenerate, causing bad influences on the party organization and the people.

On the basis of the gravity of the mistakes and the efforts of each person in making self-criticism and correcting his shortcomings, and with the approval of the higher party organizations, the Standing Committee of the Kien

Giang Provincial Party Committee announced the following disciplinary measures against the cadres concerned:

—Colonel Ngo Van Duong (alias Tam Thang), member of the provincial Party Committee's Standing Committee and commander of the provincial Military Command: warning.
—Le Van Hong (alias Hai Hong), member of the provincial Party Committee's Standing Committee and former secretary of the Party Committee of Rach Gia City: dismissal from both the provincial Party Committee and its Standing Committee and assignment to another job.
—Tran Thang Dong (alias Nam Thuong), alternate member of the provincial Party Committee and director of the provincial labor, war invalids, and social welfare service: dismissal from the provincial Party Committee and recommending dismissal from the directorship by the administration.
—Vo Van Tam (alias Hai Tam), alternate member of the provincial Party Committee and secretary of the Tan Hiep District Party Committee: expulsion from the party.
—Tran Quoc Tuan (alias Hai Tuan), alternate member of the provincial Party Committee and acting director of the provincial agricultural, forestry, and water conservancy service: acceptance of his request to withdraw from the provincial Party Committee.

—Colonel Le Minh Thanh (alias Tu Thanh), member of the provincial Party Committee and deputy director of the provincial Military Command: reprimand.

All party cells have been notified of the disciplinary action against these cadres and party members so they may draw from it experience and appropriate lessons.

The provincial Party Committee also reviewed and criticized the performance of some of its other members who had committed mistakes that were not serious enough to warrant disciplinary measures. The Standing Committee of the Kien Giang Provincial Party Committee is continuing to examine other cases of mistakes and shortcomings in order to deal with them sternly and justly.

Australia

Envoy To Discuss Refugee Problem With Indonesia

BK1304040090 Hong Kong AFP in English 1917 GMT 12 Apr 90

[Text] Canberra, April 12 (AFP)—Australia's Ambassador to Indonesia Philip Flood said Thursday [12 April] he would discuss the problem of Indochinese refugees fleeing to this country with the Indonesian authorities on his return to Jakarta.

Mr. Flood, speaking at the National Press Club here, said he was unsure whether Indonesian officials had helped a boatload of 118 Cambodian refugees reach Australia recently, after the boat passed through Indonesian waters. The refugees are understood to have bought supplies in Indonesia during their three-week voyage from Cambodia, he said.

Indonesia shared Australia's concerns about the stream of Indochinese refugees, and Australia hoped it would continue its policy of first asylum, said Mr. Flood, who returns to Jakarta on Friday.

The ambassador said the past six months showed Indonesia had no hostile intentions towards Papua New Guinea and that it wanted a stable neighbour. Because of the troubles in Bougainville, where secessionist rebels recently waged a guerrilla war for 15 months, Port Moresby had virtually no troops along its 800 kilometre border with Indonesia during the past six months, he said. But Indonesia had not taken advantage of this.

On East Timor, Mr. Flood said the days were long past when protesting about the way Indonesia seized the territory was a practical basis for Australian policy.

He said Indonesia had done more in 15 years to develop the social and economic infrastructure in East Timor than the Portuguese had achieved in 400 years.

Indonesia invaded East Timor in 1975 at the outbreak of fighting between pro- and anti-Indonesian forces as the Portuguese withdrew from their last colonies. Jakarta incorporated the territory as its 27th province in 1976.

Tonga

Four New Zealanders Deported for Coup Rumors

BK1404060690 Hong Kong AFP in English 0600 GMT 14 Apr 90

[Text] Auckland, New Zealand, April 14 (AFP)—Four New Zealanders were deported from Tonga on Saturday [14 April] after the kingdom's police minister accused them of spreading coup rumours, but the group remained convinced an attempt was imminent.

They arrived here from the South Pacific island denying they had spread the rumours, saying King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV already knew of potential coup attempts.

One of the four, freelance journalist Bernard Moran, said an international group was still in Tonga plotting a takeover, primarily because of potentially rich oil and mineral reserves in the kingdom. "The issue is who is going to control that resource," he told reporters waiting at the airport. Oil exploration has been underway in Tonga sporadically for nearly 20 years without commercial finds.

Mr. Moran repeatedly refused to name the people he said were plotting a coup, describing them only "as an American, one or two Germans, an Australian of Italian origin (and) an Australian-born New Zealand resident." He said they were still in Tonga.

On April 1, Minister of Police Akau'ola made an unprecedented radio broadcast to deny rumours that he was to lead a coup against the king later that week. He named four New Zealanders as authors of the rumour and said they were linked to a fundamentalist Methodist group, the Tokaikolo Fellowship. Members of the group gathered at the airport here to greet their associates.

Only Mr. Moran spoke to the media. The other three, ministers John and Sharon Fawcett and Dennis McLachlan were sheltered by Tongans who unsuccessfuly tried to break up the interview with Mr. Moran. Mr. Moran said his evidence of potential coup attempts was "mainly circumstantial."

He said his group had two meetings with the king who, Mr. Moran said, had been warned two weeks earlier of the coup attempt. "He knew about the coup already and we were merely commenting that if there was a coup he needs to take action," Mr. Moran said. He said the king had said nothing to them. "The king doesn't talk to you," Mr. Moran said. "We talked to him and he just nods, that's all. He asked no questions." He said the group arrived in Tonga unaware of potential coups and learned of them from village leadership when they got there.

"On the surface it certainly does make us look like a bunch of fruitcakes, and as a journalist naturally interested in his credibility, it is the sort of story I really wouldn't have liked to get myself involved in," Mr. Moran said.

Mr. Moran said he was confident that a coup would eventually take place in Tonga. "In the last few days we've got a very strong picture of corruption and great discontent," he said. "The corruption seems to be with high government officials and lower down there is great frustration."

At one point in the saga, Tokaikolo claimed one of their members had gone to warn the king of a coup but had been seized by the international group. They claimed she had been saved by an angel who arrived and rescued her from the assassins.

Asked about the story Mr. Moran said he found it credible. "It was within Christian orthodoxy," he said.